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CONTENTS

	Page
Congressional Score	ii
er	
on	751
Committee	
edup	758
and The	
ol	765
ical	
as	769
asures	
Congress	771
idential	
ort	776
ic Laws -	
Introduced	780
re	
Chart	785
re	
Chart	786
In	
ress	iv

No. 18

WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1961

**1960
LOBBY
SPENDING**
Page 771

Bills Cleared
**Minimum Wage
Judgeships**
Page 751, 756

**House Approves Highway Financing,
Grants for Pollution Control**
Page 755, 756

***Religion and
State Laws***
Page 767

***Joint Economic
Report***
Page 758

FIRST 100 DAYS: GOP REACTIONS
Page 769

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 87th CONGRESS

As of May 5, 1961

Party Lineups

	<u>Dem.</u>	<u>GOP</u>	<u>Vacancies</u>
HOUSE	261	172	4
SENATE	65	35	0

BILL	HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Depressed Areas (S 1) (HR 4569)	Reported 3/22/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/15/61	PL 87-27 5/1/61
Minimum Wage (S 1457, S 895) (HR 3935)	Reported 3/13/61	Passed 3/24/61	Reported 4/12/61	Passed 4/20/61	Signed 5/5/61
Aid to Education (S 1021) (HR 4970)	Reported by Subcommittee		Hearings Completed		
College Aid (S 1241) (HR 6483)	Reported by Subcommittee				
Omnibus Housing (S 1478) (HR 6028)	Hearings Underway		Reported by Subcommittee		
Temporary Unemployment Benefits (HR 4806)	Reported 2/25/61	Passed 3/1/61	Reported 3/15/61	Passed 3/16/61	PL 87-6 3/24/61
Medical Aid to the Aged (S 909) (HR 4222)					
Social Security Changes (HR 6027)	Reported 4/7/61	Passed 4/20/61			
Dependent Children Aid (HR 4884)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/10/61	Reported 4/14/61	Passed 4/20/61	To President
Sugar Act Extension (HR 5463)	Reported 3/14/61	Passed 3/21/61	Reported 3/28/61	Passed 3/29/61	PL 87-15 3/31/61
Feed Grains Program (S 993) (HR 4510)	Reported 2/27/61	Passed 3/9/61	Reported 3/2/61	Passed 3/10/61	PL 87-5 3/22/61
Mexican Farm Workers (HR 2010)	Reported 4/24/61	Debate Scheduled			
Omnibus Farm Bill (S 1643) (HR 6400)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Underway		
Mutual Security					
OECD Treaty (Exec. E, 87th Cong. 1st Sess.)	No House Action Needed		Reported 3/8/61	Passed 3/16/61	Signed 3/23/61
Peace Corps					
Reorganization Act (S 153)	Reported 3/23/61	Passed 3/29/61	Reported 1/30/61	Passed 2/6/61	PL 87-18 4/7/61
Judgeships (S 912)	Reported 3/30/61	Passed 4/19/61	Reported 2/28/61	Passed 3/3/61	To President
Civil Rights					
Tax Revision	Hearings Underway				
Highway Financing	Reported 5/1/61	Passed 5/4/61			
Water Pollution (S 861) (HR 6441)	Reported 4/25/61	Passed 5/3/61	Hearings Scheduled		
Mass Transportation (S 345)			Hearings Completed		
Airport Grants (S 1703) (HR 6580)					
Regulatory Agency Reform					

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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HOUSE ACCEPTS KENNEDY-SENATE MINIMUM WAGE BILL

The Senate May 3 on a 64-28 roll-call vote, and the House the same day on a 230-196 roll call, agreed to the conference report on the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 -- the Administration's minimum-wage bill (HR 3935). The action cleared the measure for the President's signature and Mr. Kennedy signed it May 5. (For voting, see charts p. 785, 786)

The final version of the bill raised the minimum wage for 23.9 million workers previously covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act from \$1 an hour to \$1.25 an hour, to be reached in two steps over two years.

The bill also extended the minimum-wage and (with some exceptions) the overtime provisions of the Act to an estimated 3,624,000 additional workers not previously covered, most of them in the retail trades. The newly covered workers were to reach the \$1.25 hourly minimum and the 40-hour standard workweek in three steps stretched out over four years.

Provisions of the bill, exempting from the Act several groups of workers previously covered, testified to the tactics of the bill's Congressional and Administration supporters, who were willing to make minor concessions in order to pick up support from Congressmen from Southern and other farm areas. Exempted, under these minor provisions, were about 15,000 workers involved in cotton ginning and several thousand more (perhaps 5,000 to 10,000 at most) involved in livestock auctions, processing of shade-grown tobacco, making of evergreen wreaths, operations of country grain elevators, and transportation of fruits and vegetables and farm harvest workers from one place to another within a single state.

ADMINISTRATION VICTORY

Enactment of HR 3935 was a major victory for the Kennedy Administration. The final bill was basically the same one President Kennedy had requested and the Senate had passed; the House version was for more limited. (Weekly Report p. 519, 659)

The only major differences between the Senate version and the final version were that the latter brought newly covered workers to the full \$1.25 an hour minimum and 40-hour workweek after a stretchout of four years, instead of three as in the Senate bill; and the conference version did not extend coverage to three groups of workers that had been covered by the Senate: about 140,000 employees of laundries, about 305,000 employees of auto and farm-equipment dealers, and about 17,000 employees of transit systems with less than \$1 million annual sales. (Coverage was retained for an additional 93,000 transit employees in firms with over \$1 million sales.) These changes reduced the number of newly covered workers from the Senate bill's 4,086,000 to the final figure of 3,624,000.

All other key Senate provisions were retained in the final bill: the minimum-wage floor for both previously covered and newly covered workers was to rise to \$1.25 an hour; the overtime provisions were applied to most of the newly covered workers; and coverage in the retail

and service trades was based on the annual dollar volume of business done by a firm, rather than on the number of states in which it had stores.

These final provisions contrasted sharply with the version of the bill the House passed March 24 after adopting a key amendment to reduce coverage, sponsored by Reps. William H. Ayres (R Ohio) and A. Paul Kitchin (D N.C.).

The Ayres-Kitchin bill raised the minimum only to \$1.15 for previously covered workers and to \$1 for newly covered workers, with no provision for raises beyond that. It did not extend overtime to newly covered workers. And it rejected the dollar-volume test and based extension of retail coverage on whether a retail chain operated at least five stores in more than one state. Under this test, the Ayres-Kitchin bill extended coverage to only 1.3 million additional workers.

SENATE AND HOUSE DEBATE

Debate in the Senate centered largely on exclusion of laundry workers from coverage. The conference report (H Rept 327) was signed by five Senate Democrats -- Pat McNamara (Mich.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), Benjamin A. Smith II (Mass.), Claiborne Pell (R.I.), Quentin N. Burdick (N.D.) -- and one Republican, Winston L. Prouty (Vt.). Two other GOP conferees refused to sign because they opposed the entire bill, Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.).

The remaining Democratic conferee, Wayne Morse (Ore.), while supporting the bill, refused to sign as a gesture of protest against the exclusion of laundry workers. Morse said the leading Democratic House supporters of the exclusion, Speaker Sam Rayburn (Texas) and Rep. Carl Vinson (Ga.), "had a duty to the party to take this issue to the House. To the contrary, these very leaders made it clear to the conferees that there

Bills Compared

	Adminis- tration Bill	House Bill	Senate Bill	Final Bill
Wages of 23.9 million workers already under FLSA raised to:	\$1.25 reached in 3 steps over 2 years	\$1.15	\$1.25 reached in 2 steps over 2 years	\$1.25 reached in 2 steps over 2 years
Workers newly covered	4,333,000	1,300,000	4,086,000	3,624,000
Minimum wage for newly covered	\$1.25 reached in 4 steps over 3 years	\$1.00	\$1.25 reached in 4 steps over 3 years	\$1.25 reached in 3 steps over 4 years
Overtime for newly covered	Most workers	None	Most workers	Most workers

Minimum Wage Coverage Under Previous Law, 1961 Changes

The U.S. labor force in 1960, according to the Labor Department, totalled more than 70 million persons. Of these, 26.6 million fell into groups not touched at all by the minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) -- self-employed persons (9.0 million), professional and supervisory workers (5.1 million), unpaid family workers (2.0 million), government workers (8.0 million) and members of the armed forces (2.5 million). The remaining 44.2 million persons represented persons potentially coverable under the minimum-wage provisions of FLSA, but only about 24 million of them were actually covered in 1960; the other 20.4 million were not covered, either because they were not

personally engaged in interstate commerce or production of goods for commerce (though they might work in an enterprise that engaged in such work), or because they were in groups specifically exempted. The chart below shows the coverage-status in 1960 of the 44.2-million-person group under the minimum-wage provisions of the FLSA, and contemplated additional coverage under the original Administration proposal for expanding FLSA minimum-wage coverage, and under the versions of the bill reported in the House March 13, passed by the House March 24, passed by the Senate April 20 and approved by the conference committee May 2. Figures are in thousands.

CATEGORY	ALL NON-SUPERVISORY PRIVATE EMPLOYEES	COVERED BY FLSA BEFORE 1961 CHANGES	NOT COVERED BY FLSA BEFORE 1961 CHANGES			PREVIOUSLY UNCOVERED EMPLOYEES BROUGHT UNDER COVERAGE IN 1961				
			Total Not Covered	Portion not covered because not in commerce or not producing for commerce	Not covered because exempted	Administration Proposal	House Committee Bill	Bill passed by House	Senate Bill	Final Bill
Outside Salesmen	1,678	-----	1,678	263	1,415	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Retail gas stations	5,882	234	434	4,580	1,068	86	40	-----	86	86
Other Retail			5,214			2,741	2,681	1,300 ²	2,452	2,147
Restaurants	1,595	7	1,588	1,254	334	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hotels	489	-----	489	440	49	-----	5 ¹	-----	-----	-----
Non-profit health services	658	-----	658	625	33	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Movies	119	-----	119	95	24	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Miscellaneous Services	1,328	206	1,122	1,015	107	93	79	-----	25	25
Laundries & Dry-cleaners	530	65	465	380	85	130	140	-----	140	-----
Fisheries	20	-----	20	-----	20	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seafood Processing	33	-----	33	-----	33	33	33	-----	33	33
Agriculture	2,046	-----	2,046	18	2,028	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Small Newspapers	16	-----	16	-----	16	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Transit Systems	110	-----	110	85	25	110	93	-----	110	93
Processing within area of production	169	-----	169	-----	169	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Small phone exchanges	33	-----	33	-----	33	30	30	-----	30	30
Taxis	106	-----	106	78	28	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Seamen	100	-----	100	-----	100	100	100	-----	100	100
Small logging operation	89	2	87	-----	87	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Local Retailing	10	-----	10	-----	10	10	10	-----	10	10
Manufacturing	14,308	14,238	70	70	-----			-----		
Mining	611	606	5	5	-----			-----		
Wholesale Trade	2,039	1,834	205	205	-----			-----		
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	1,789	1,472	317	317	-----			-----		
Transport-Communications-Utilities	3,290	3,224	66	66	-----	200	100	-----	100	100
Business Services	561	361	200	200	-----			-----		
Domestic Services	2,494	-----	2,494	2,494	-----			-----		
Non-profit groups	926	163	763	763	-----			-----		
Professional & Educational Services	369	172	197	197	-----			-----		
Contract Construction	2,822	1,273	1,549	1,549	-----	800	1,000	-----	1,000	1,000
TOTAL	44,220	23,857	20,363	14,699	5,664	4,333	4,311	1,300 ²	4,086	3,624

¹Employees in hotel laundries doing outside work.

²Preliminary estimate.

SOURCE: WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

would be no bill in the House at all with laundry workers covered."

McNamara said he expected the Labor Department to make a study of the wages of laundry workers.

Debate in the House centered largely on charges by Republicans that the three Democratic conferees, Reps. Adam C. Powell (N.Y.), James Roosevelt (Calif.) and John H. Dent (Pa.), all supporters of the Administration position, had yielded without a fight to the Senate on the substance of the bill, particularly in adopting the Senate's dollar-volume test for retail coverage in place of the House's five-stores-in-two-states criterion. Neither Ayres nor Carroll D. Kearns (R Pa.), the two GOP House conferees, signed the report.

Kearns said the conference was a "sham....we are humiliated." He said the dollar-volume test "was rammed through by the chairman of the conference, Adam Powell, without any discussions whatsoever."

Powell and Roosevelt denied this. Roosevelt said the House conferees had forced the Senate to yield on five major provisions: (1) deletion of laundry workers; (2) deletion of employees of auto and farm-equipment dealers; (3) imposition of the \$1 million cut-off for coverage of transit systems; (4) exemption of processing of shade-grown tobacco; (5) exemption involving fruit and vegetables.

Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) nevertheless said "this conference report should be voted down and this bill sent back to conference."

HOUSE VOTE SWITCHES

The House adopted the conference report 230-196, a surprisingly large margin in view of the March 24 defeat for the Administration when the House voted 216-203 to adopt the Ayres-Kitchin bill. In the earlier vote, most Northern Democrats and a handful of Southern Democrats and Republicans backed the Administration against the majority of Southern Democrats and Republicans, and the GOP-Southern Democratic coalition proved too strong for Administration supporters. The easy passage of the conference report resulted from switches in position by nearly a score of Southern Democrats and a few Republicans.

This appeared to indicate the correctness of the conference strategy of cutting out laundry and auto- and farm-equipment dealers' employees, and of agreeing to the provisions stripping coverage from cotton ginning and other small groups of farm workers.

In all, 18 Democrats (17 of them Southerners) switched from votes in opposition to votes in support of the Administration position: Mills (Ark.), Bennett (Fla.), J.W. Davis (7th Ga.), Flynt (Ga.), Chelf (Ky.), Stubblefield (Ky.), Watts (Ky.), Brooks (La.), Willis (La.), Marshall (Minn.), Jones (Mo.), Alexander (N.C.), Fountain (N.C.), Davis (Tenn.), Evins (Tenn.), Frazier (Tenn.), Loser (Tenn.), Beckworth (Texas).

In addition, Landrum (D Ga.) switched from a pair against the Administration to a vote for it, and Thompson (D La.) and Wright (D Texas), who were unrecorded on the earlier vote, backed the Administration on the conference report.

Among the Republicans, six Members switched from votes against the Administration position to votes for it: Sibal (Conn.), Martin (Mass.), Pirnie (N.Y.), Scranton (Pa.), Moore (W.Va.) and Harrison (Wyo.).

Tollefson (R Wash.), unrecorded on the earlier vote, backed the conference report.

PRECEDENTS ESTABLISHED

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961 established several new precedents in minimum-wage law: (1) they expanded coverage for the first time since the FLSA was passed in 1938; (2) they brought retail and service workers under FLSA; (3) they introduced the dollar-volume-of-business test as a criterion of coverage; (4) they introduced "establishment coverage," under which all workers in a covered firm were protected by the Act even if not personally engaged in interstate commerce or production for commerce. Such workers previously had been excluded.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS

Only some of the workers for whom the legal minimum wage was to be raised were actually making less than the minimum. The Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department said actual wage increases under HR 3935 would be as follows:

- Of 23,857,000 workers already covered by the minimum-wage provisions of the FLSA, 1,906,000 were making less than \$1.15 an hour and another 1,115,000 were making between \$1.15 and \$1.25. To raise the first group of 1,906,000 to \$1.15 would add \$336 million to their employers' annual wage bill. The subsequent raises of the first group plus the second group to \$1.25 would add another \$500 million to the employers' annual wage bill. Over-all, therefore, wages of 3,021,000 workers previously covered would eventually be raised under the bill, adding \$836 million to the annual wage bill.

- Of 3,624,000 workers newly covered under HR 3935, 663,000 were making less than \$1 an hour, another 430,000 were making between \$1 and \$1.15, and another 237,000 were making between \$1.15 and \$1.25. To raise the first group of 663,000 to \$1 would add \$200 million to their employers' annual wage bill. The subsequent raises of the first group plus the second group to \$1.15 would add another \$260 million to the wage bill; and the final raise of all three groups to \$1.25 would add another \$240 million. Over-all, therefore, wages of 1,330,000 newly covered workers would eventually be raised under the bill, adding \$700 million to the annual wage bill.

Provisions

As sent to the President HR 3935, the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961:

Were to go into effect 120 days after enactment.

Raised the minimum wage for workers already covered by the minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act (about 23.9 million persons) from \$1 an hour to \$1.15 an hour during the first two years after the amendments went into effect and to \$1.25 an hour thereafter.

Brought under the minimum-wage and overtime provisions of the Act various new categories of workers (estimated at 3,624,000 persons) at the following minimum wage scales: \$1.00 an hour during the first three years in effect, \$1.15 during the fourth year and \$1.25 thereafter.

Made the overtime provisions of the Act applicable (with certain exceptions) to newly covered workers on the following basis: no overtime pay required during the first two years amendments were in effect; overtime pay required for more than 44 hours work in a week during the third year; for more than 42 hours during the fourth year; for more than 40 hours thereafter.

The new categories of workers brought under the Act and the estimated number of newly covered in each

category were as follows. (Some of these remained exempt from overtime protection; see below.)

- All employees of retail or service enterprises that maintain one or more stores, have over-all gross annual sales volume of \$1 million, and buy at least \$250,000 a year worth of goods that have moved across state lines. The following were specifically exempted from coverage under the retail-service provision even if they met all the tests enumerated above: laundries and auto and farm equipment dealers; any unit of a retail or service chain if the unit's gross annual sales were less than \$250,000; a hotel, motel or restaurant; employees engaged in food catering or serving, even if located in an otherwise covered business; motion picture theaters; amusement or recreational establishments operating on a seasonal basis; hospitals, nursing homes and schools for exceptional children; retail and service establishments whose only employees were the owner and his immediate relatives ("mom and pop stores"). (Coverage extended to an estimated 2,172,000 persons.)

- All employees of gasoline service stations grossing \$250,000 or more a year. (Coverage extended to 86,000 persons.)

- All employees of a construction firm grossing \$350,000 or more a year. (Coverage extended to 1 million.)

- Employees engaged in on-shore fish processing (coverage extended to 33,000 persons), in local retailing (about 10,000 persons), in metropolitan, suburban and interurban transit companies' operations if the company had \$1 million or more gross annual sales (93,000), as seamen on American flag vessels (100,000), and as switch-board operators in non-independent public telephone exchanges having more than 750 stations (30,000).

- Employees of any other covered establishment with \$1 million or more gross annual sales, regardless of whether the individual was personally engaged in interstate commerce or production for commerce. (Under existing law workers were covered only if they worked in a covered establishment and if they personally were engaged in some aspect of the establishment's operations involving interstate commerce or production for commerce. Under this provision of HR 3935, all employees of a business subject to the FLSA would be covered.) (Coverage extended to 100,000.)

The bill exempted from overtime coverage the following groups newly brought under the Act or previously covered for overtime:

- Employees engaged in on-shore fish processing, in metropolitan, suburban and interurban transit operations and as seamen on American flag vessels; employees of gas stations; employees of local bulk-petroleum-products distributors with less than \$1 million gross annual sales; drivers and drivers' helpers making local deliveries on a trip-rate basis; retail or service workers getting at least half their pay in commissions and averaging at least one-and-a-half times the minimum wage; announcers, news editors and chief engineers of broadcasting stations located outside Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas in towns of 100,000 or less population, or in towns of 25,000 or less within such Areas but at least 40 miles from the main city in the Area.

The bill also:

- Specified that supervisory personnel (retail assistant managers) remained exempt from the FLSA even if they spent up to 40 percent of their time in non-supervisory work.

Exempted from minimum-wage and overtime provisions of the FLSA the following categories of workers previously covered: workers engaged in cotton ginning for market in counties where cotton was grown in commercial quantities, regardless of whether the ginning took place in the area of production; workers making evergreen wreaths at home or harvesting evergreens used in making the wreaths; farm workers engaged in processing shade-grown tobacco if the workers were also employed in the growing and harvesting of the tobacco; workers engaged in transporting (or preparing for transportation) fruits and vegetables from a farm to a place of first processing or marketing within the same state, even if the person hiring the workers was not the farmer who grew the produce; workers engaged in transporting migrant farm laborers from one point to another within a single state for fruit and vegetable harvesting, even if the person in charge of the transportation was not the farmer whose produce was to be harvested; workers employed by a farmer at livestock auctions if they were usually employed by him primarily as agricultural workers; and employees of rural grain elevators located within the area of production and having five or fewer employees.

Permitted the Secretary of Labor to set special minimums, below the legal norms, for full-time students working outside their school hours in retail or service establishments, provided they were not doing work ordinarily given to regular full-time employees.

Permitted the Secretary, in computing the value of board and lodging furnished to an employee as part of his wages, to determine the "fair value" on the basis of average cost to the employer or to groups of similar employers, or other appropriate measures of "fair value," and to exclude board and lodging from counting as wages to the extent that they were excluded under individual contracts and collective bargaining agreements.

Permitted the Secretary of Labor on his own, without written request from a worker, to bring court suits for recovery of back wages due the worker under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Applied the changes in the Act to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and American Samoa in accord with procedures in effect there. For Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, workers already covered were to receive a 15 percent increase in the minimum during the first two years the bill was in effect, with another 10 percent increase at the end of the two years (these increases could be cancelled or changed by the Secretary of Labor if he found they would substantially curtail employment); for all previously covered and newly covered workers in Samoa, and for newly covered workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, existing industry-committee procedures for fixing minimum wages were to remain in force.

Forbade oppressive child labor in newly covered establishments.

Directed the Secretary of Labor to study seasonal and other overtime and coverage exemptions for agricultural processing, and to study the wages of employees in hotels, motels, restaurants and other food-service establishments, and make recommendations to Congress in January 1962.

Directed the Secretary of Labor to investigate and report to the President and Congress whenever it appeared that competition from foreign producers in any industry covered by the Act had, or might result in, increased U.S. unemployment.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

The House May 4 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 6713) making changes in the method of financing the federal-aid highway program and setting up a revised schedule of higher annual authorizations for the National Interstate and Defense Highway program for fiscal years 1963 through 1971. The bill was considered under a closed rule which prohibited floor amendments and allowed six hours of debate.

HR 6713 embodied the revised authorization schedule recommended March 13 by President Kennedy, but it made changes in his proposals for financing the program. Both HR 6713 and the President's plan would bring about \$900 million annually in additional revenues into the Highway Trust Fund, which finances the program. Over the remaining life of the program, through Oct. 1, 1972, this would amount to approximately \$9,825,000,000. Mr. Kennedy's plan would have raised the entire amount by increasing highway-user taxes which had been specifically earmarked for the Trust Fund since 1956. HR 6713, however, provided for tax increases of \$750 million plus diversion of \$150 million annually from the general revenues of the Government (the figures are rough averages of expected revenues over the 11-year, three-month period). The President Feb. 28 had recommended higher increases on truckers' taxes than the bill provided and had warned of the budgetary effect of diverting revenue from the General Fund into the Highway Fund. (Weekly Report p. 365)

The \$150 million figure represented proceeds from the 10 percent excise tax on the manufacturer's price of trucks, buses and trailers. Existing law allocated 5 percentage points of the tax to the Trust Fund and 5 percentage points to the Treasury's General Fund. President Kennedy would not have changed this, but HR 6713 earmarked the full 10 percent for the Trust Fund. The total additional revenues to be received from the manufacturer's tax during the 11-year, three-month period was estimated at \$1,803,000,000.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee May 2 reported HR 6713 (H Rept 326), a clean bill. It contained Title I, setting up the revised schedule of annual authorizations for the Interstate System, as approved April 26 by the Public Works Committee, and Title II, making changes in the method of financing the program, as approved April 24 by the House Ways and Means Committee. (Weekly Report p. 717)

Concerning Title I, the report said that information received from the Bureau of Public Roads indicated that the "highway program is on schedule in relation to the revenues now available in the Highway Trust Fund." However, it added that the program, though "sizable," was not large enough to "permit the rate of advancement necessary to complete the Interstate System by 1972," the target date. In order to meet the scheduled deadline, the Committee recommended increased Interstate authorizations of \$11.56 billion. This, when added to the \$25.44 billion already authorized, would bring the total Interstate apportionment to \$37 billion -- the Federal Government's 90 percent share of the estimated \$41 billion cost of the program.

The Commerce Department's January report estimating the total Interstate cost to be \$41 billion, reaffirming a 1958 cost estimate, was approved, the report said, in order to permit the apportionment of Interstate funds for fiscal years 1965 through 1966. (Appor-

tionments generally are made two years in advance in order to permit states to plan on the funds.)

An amendment written into the bill by the Public Works Roads Subcommittee authorized use of airspace above and below portions of the Interstate System for any purpose not impairing the full use and safety of the highway. This was made subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce. Under existing law, the space could be used only for parking purposes.

The report said the Committee deferred a decision on a proposal to reimburse states for free and toll roads incorporated into the Interstate System if they had been constructed by the states without the aid of Interstate funds.

The Committee was informed, the report said, that the Interstate System, when completed, would save each year at least 4,000 lives, reduce personal injuries by 150,000, and cut economic losses by \$21. billion.

Concerning Title II, the report said the revenue changes under HR 6713 would provide an additional \$9,825,000,000 for the Trust Fund during the remaining life of the program from July 1, 1961 through Oct. 1, 1972. The estimated total revenue over the entire life of the program from July 1, 1956 through Oct. 1, 1972 was \$52,628,000,000, the report said. (The Interstate share of this was \$37 billion, the remainder -- \$15,628,000,000 -- going to the federal-aid primary, secondary and urban (ABC) roads program.)

In explaining its decision to reduce the tax increases on truckers that President Kennedy had proposed, the Ways and Means Committee said it "was impressed with the non-highway-user benefits which will be derived from the highway program" and "concluded that these costs justified the dedication of an additional amount of General Fund revenues for use of the Highway Trust Fund."

Four Ways and Means Committee Republicans -- Noah M. Mason (Ill.), James B. Utt (Calif.), Jackson E. Betts (Ohio) and Bruce Alger (Texas) -- signed a minority report opposing the financing provisions of HR 6713. They said the federal share of the Interstate program should be reduced, certain user taxes should be lowered and the program should be paid for only out of user taxes. Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.) also dissented from the majority report.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 6713 in Title I, the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1961:

Set up a revised schedule of annual authorizations for the National Interstate Highway program for fiscal years 1963 through 1971 as follows: 1963 -- \$2.4 billion; 1964 -- \$2.6 billion; 1965 -- \$2.7 billion; 1966 -- \$2.8 billion; 1967 -- \$2.9 billion; 1968, 1969 and 1970 -- \$3 billion each; and 1971 -- \$2.885 billion.

Reduced by \$200 million, to \$1.8 billion, the authorization for fiscal 1961 to reflect the amount that had actually been apportioned.

Authorized states or their political subdivisions to use, or permit to be used, the airspace above and below the established grade line of the Interstate highway pavement for any purpose not impairing the full use and safety of the highway, provided the use conformed to rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

Approved the \$41 billion cost estimate for completing the Interstate System, made Jan. 11 by the Commerce Department, as the basis for making the apportionments of Interstate funds for fiscal 1963 through 1966.

Title II, amendments to the Internal Revenue Code and the Highway Trust Fund:

Continued the gasoline and diesel fuel taxes at 4 cents per gallon through Oct. 1, 1972.

Increased taxes on the following items through Oct. 1, 1972:

- Trucks weighing over 26,000 pounds from \$1.50 to \$3 per 1,000 pounds.

- Highway tires from 8 cents to 10 cents per pound.

- Inner tubes from 9 cents to 10 cents per pound.

- Tread rubber from 3 cents to 5 cents per pound.

Permitted truck owners to pay the federal user tax in four quarterly installments.

Exempted from taxation gasoline purchased for non-fuel purposes as a component material in a product produced by the purchaser.

Dedicated an additional 5 percentage points, or the full 10 percent, of the excise tax on the manufacturer's price on trucks, buses and trailers to the Highway Trust Fund through Oct. 1, 1972.

Repealed a provision of existing law dedicating 5 percentage points of the excise tax on the manufacturer's price on automobiles, parts and accessories scheduled to be transferred to the Trust Fund during the fiscal years 1962, 1963 and 1964.

JUDGESHIPS BILL

Congress May 4 completed action on an Administration-backed bill (S 912) creating 10 new federal circuit court judgeships and 63 new district judgeships. The bill was cleared for the White House after the House and Senate agreed to a conference report (H Rept 342) by voice votes. It included all 69 new judgeships recommended March 13 by the Judicial Conference of the U.S. and added four more positions.

The final version was a compromise between a Senate bill establishing 73 new judgeships and a House version establishing 70. (Weekly Report p. 662) It eliminated district judges in Rhode Island and Vermont, which were provided only in the Senate version; retained district judgeships in Northern California, Southern California and Oklahoma voted by the Senate and omitted by the House; and included district judgeships in Western Louisiana and Middle North Carolina originally provided only in the House version.

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the President, S 912:

Created 10 new federal circuit judgeships: 2nd circuit (N.Y., Conn., Vt.), 3 judges; 3rd circuit (Del., N.J., Pa., Virgin Islands), 1*; 4th circuit (Md., N.C., S.C., Va., W.Va.), 2; 5th circuit (Ala., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Texas), 2; 7th circuit (Ill., Ind., Wis.), 1; 10th circuit (Colo., Kan., N.M., Okla., Utah, Wyo.), 1.

Created 61 new district court judgeships: Northern Alabama, 1; Alaska, 1; Arizona, 1; Arkansas (to serve in Eastern and Western Districts), 1*; Northern California, 2; Southern California, 2; Colorado, 1; Connecticut, 2; Southern Florida, 2; Northern Georgia, 1; Northern Illinois, 2; Northern Indiana, 1; Southern Indiana, 1; Iowa (to serve in Northern and Southern Districts), 1; Kansas, 1; Eastern Louisiana, 2; Western Louisiana, 1; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Eastern Michigan, 2; Southern Mississippi, 1; Western Missouri, 1; Nevada, 1; New Jersey, 1; Eastern New York, 2; Southern New York, 6; Eastern North Carolina, 1; Western North Carolina, 1; Middle North Carolina, 1*; Northern Ohio, 1; Oklahoma (to serve

in Northern, Eastern and Western Districts), 1*; Eastern Pennsylvania, 3; Middle Pennsylvania, 1; Western Pennsylvania, 2; Puerto Rico, 1; South Carolina (to serve in Eastern and Western Districts), 1; Eastern Tennessee, 1; Middle Tennessee, 1; Western Tennessee, 1; Northern Texas, 2; Southern Texas, 1; Western Texas, 1; Washington (to serve in Eastern and Western Districts), 1.

Created two temporary district court judgeships: Northern Ohio, 1; Southern Ohio, 1.

Made permanent four temporary district judgeships in Middle Georgia, New Mexico and Western Pennsylvania, Utah.

*Denotes a judgeship not recommended March 13 by the Judicial Conference of the United States.

WATER POLLUTION

The House May 3 passed, by a 308-110 roll-call vote, an amended bill (HR 6441) doubling the authorization for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants. The bill raised the annual limit on grants from \$50 million to \$100 million and the over-all limit from \$500 million to \$1 billion. (For voting, see chart p. 786)

Opponents of the measure, led by William C. Cramer (R Fla.), attempted, unsuccessfully, to modify HR 6441 in two major respects: first, by reducing or eliminating the increase in the annual limit on construction grants and, second, by eliminating a provision of the bill extending federal anti-pollution enforcement authority to all navigable and coastal waters.

The House rejected, by a 165-256 roll call, a motion by Cramer to recommit the measure to the Public Works Committee with instructions to report it back with the annual authorization reduced to \$75 million and the over-all limit to \$750 million, plus a requirement that after June 30, 1964, states must match all grants in any fiscal year that exceed the original \$50 million allotment.

BACKGROUND -- The House Public Works Committee April 25 reported HR 6441 (H Rept 306) with technical amendments. (Weekly Report p. 674)

The report said the nation's water demands were expected to exceed the available supply by 1980, making it "obvious" that water needs "from now on must be met by using the same water over and over." The nation, the report said, would have to spend an average of \$600 million a year through 1970 in order to construct the number of water treatment plants needed by that year.

Republican Committee members James C. Auchincloss (N.J.), Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio), Cramer, Fred Schwengel (Iowa), Howard W. Robison (N.Y.), Perkins Bass (N.H.), Walter L. McVey (Kan.), Carleton J. King (N.Y.), William H. Harsha Jr. (Ohio) and James Harvey (Mich.) filed minority views recommending an annual authorization of \$75 million, with a requirement that funds exceeding \$50 million be matched by state funds. The minority also recommended elimination or provisions making all navigable and coastal waters subject to federal anti-pollution enforcement authority.

The majority report said the principle of state matching had worked well in other programs but, "unfortunately, experience has shown that the states have never exhibited a willingness to provide meaningful financial assistance to local communities for treatment-plant construction."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 6441:

Increased the authorization on the annual limit for federal grants to help communities construct sewage

treatment plants from \$50 million to \$100 million and the over-all limit from \$500 million to \$1 billion.

Limited each grant to \$800,000 or to 30 percent of the first \$1 million of the estimated cost of the project, 15 percent of the next \$2 million and 10 percent of the remainder, whichever was less.

Authorized the construction of joint sewage treatment projects serving more than one municipality, with \$2.4 million set as the maximum federal grant.

Prohibited the approval of any construction grant in excess of \$250,000 in any state until all applications filed before the effective date of the Act had been either approved or rejected.

Permitted the reallocation of construction grant funds not obligated within 18 months after allocation.

Increased from \$3 million to \$5 million the federal matching grants to states for the administration of water pollution control programs and extended the program for 10 years, through June 30, 1971.

Made all navigable and coastal waters subject to federal abatement enforcement authority and authorized the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to issue the final order, subject to a court appeal within 60 days.

Required the Federal Government to initiate action to prevent intrastate water pollution when so requested by the municipality affected, provided the state concurred.

Authorized the HEW Secretary, if polluters did not take action "reasonably calculated" to carry out his anti-pollution orders, to request the Attorney General to bring civil action in a federal district court.

Authorized the establishment of water pollution research facilities and required that at least one laboratory be located in each of the following areas: Northeast, Middle Atlantic, Southeast, Midwest, Southwest, Pacific Northwest and Alaska.

Required that water polluted by discharges from federal facilities be included in any federal report on pollution.

Required that wages paid for work on sewage treatment plants constructed with federal funds be in accordance with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Directed HEW to make a study of the water quality needs and waste disposal practices on the Great Lakes.

Transferred from the Surgeon General to the HEW Secretary the responsibility for the administration of the federal pollution control program.

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

May 3 -- Richard E. Lankford (D Md.) -- Require that at least one water pollution research laboratory be established in a Middle Atlantic state. Voice vote.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

May 3 -- Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) -- Maintain the annual limit on federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants at \$50 million and the over-all limit at \$500 million. Standing vote, 59-132.

William C. Cramer (R Fla.) -- Reduce the bill's annual authorizations for construction grants to \$75 million and the over-all limit to \$750 million and require that after June 30, 1964 states match all grants in any one fiscal year exceeding the original \$50 million allotment. Standing, 69-138.

Cramer -- Remove a provision extending federal authority to enforce anti-pollution measures to all navigable and coastal waters. Standing, 70-151.

DEBATE -- May 3 -- William H. Avery (R Kan.) -- "The Administration has a rather nebulous position on this legislation."

Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) -- As of March 31, the Federal Government had made 2,671 construction grants totaling \$219.3 million. The total cost of the projects amounted to \$1.27 billion, meaning that "every federal dollar expended has been matched by over \$4.80 in local funds."

John Lesinski (D Mich.) -- The measure would help "to alleviate not only the water problem, but also the unemployment problem in an economically depressed area."

SHIP SUBSIDIES

The Senate April 27 passed by voice vote and returned to the House an amended bill (HR 6100) to permit U.S. passenger ships to receive operating subsidies for cruises during the slack season on their regular routes. There was no opposition expressed.

BACKGROUND -- HR 6100 was passed by the House April 17 and reported (S Rept 176) April 20 by the Senate Commerce Committee, amended. (Weekly Report p. 663) The chief change would permit, under certain conditions, higher subsidies than would the House version.

INTERNAL SECURITY

The House May 1 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 470) to broaden and clarify the definition of persons who must register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938.

Under the 1938 Act only agents of domestic groups "subsidized" by foreign governments or foreign political parties were required to register. HR 470 required agents of a domestic organization which was "supervised, directed, controlled, or financed by a foreign government or foreign political party" to register. The bill also made clear that an agent would be exempted from registering only if he were engaged in activities which were private and nonpolitical and financial, or private and nonpolitical and mercantile.

BACKGROUND -- HR 470 was reported (H Rept 246) April 18 by the House Judiciary Committee. (Weekly Report p. 676) It was identical to a bill passed by the House in 1960 which died in the Senate. (1960 Almanac p. 323) Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy April 27 sent a letter to the Senate requesting passage of legislation identical to HR 470. He cited the Soviet Union's Amtorg Trading Co., which was organized under New York state laws, as a foreign-controlled firm whose agents were not required to register under the existing Act.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- The House Un-American Activities Committee April 26 reported a bill (HR 5751 -- H Rept 309) to add to the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 provisions (similar to those of HR 470) amending the Foreign Agents Registration Act. It also broadened the regulations governing dissemination of political propaganda in the U.S. and established a Comptroller of Foreign Propaganda within the Treasury's Customs Bureau. HR 5751 was identical to HR 12753, which was passed by the House in August 1960 but died in the Senate. (1960 Almanac p. 323-24)

Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.) May 1 objected to consideration on the Consent Calendar of a bill (HR 3247) to broaden the term "organize" under the Smith Act. HR 3247 was identical to HR 2369 which was passed by the House in 1960. Roosevelt objected because no report had been received from the Kennedy Administration on the bill. (Weekly Report p. 676)

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

The Joint Economic Committee May 2 issued its report (H Rept 328) on the President's Economic Report, amid signs of general agreement that the 1960-61 recession had reached bottom, yet considerable disagreement concerning the kinds of public policies most suitable to promote rapid economic recovery. All of the arguments, new and old, were reflected in the Joint Economic Report, which maintained intact the Committee's recent record of splitting sharply along partisan lines.

Eight of the Committee's 10 Democrats, headed by Chairman Wright Patman (Texas), endorsed a majority report that ignored President Eisenhower's Economic Report of Jan. 18 (Weekly Report p. 66), embraced in full the "output gap" theory advanced March 6 by President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisers (Weekly Report p. 387), approved the anti-recession program put forward by the new Administration (Weekly Report p. 509), and called for additional recovery measures. Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) filed a strong dissent; Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) again took no part. Five of the Committee's six Republicans signed a vigorous minority report; Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) filed separate views.

Majority Report

The recession, the majority concluded, was "at a turning point." Unemployment promised to remain a major problem, however, with 6 to 7 percent of the labor force still out of work by the end of 1961 and little prospect that the figure would drop to 4 percent by the end of 1962. The expected rise of 2 to 3 percent in gross national product during 1961 "will not wipe out the employment deficits of the past year, nor at best do more than keep pace with the Nation's growing labor force." At the same time, said the majority, "our production gap has been widening. Thus, at the level of unemployment prevailing at the end of the first quarter, 1961, our current production gap is about \$50 billion annually."

The majority welcomed the "principles enunciated" by President Kennedy in his budget message of March 24 and applauded his recovery program, but noted that "the total effects of all the actions so far taken and proposed will be small as compared to the gap between the Nation's expected economic performance and its economic potential." (Weekly Report p. 553)

Recalling its long-standing dispute with the Eisenhower Administration over monetary policy, the majority expressed some doubt as to the genuineness of the Federal Reserve's expressed willingness to cooperate with the Kennedy Administration in bringing down long-term interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board announced Feb. 20 its decision to shift from a "bills mostly" policy to begin purchasing long-term Government bonds, yet by April 12 its long-term holdings had increased by only \$500 million, to \$2 billion, in a total Government portfolio of \$26.8 billion, and long-term interest rates were no lower. Said the majority: "We cannot say what part the failure of this policy may be due to technical difficulties, what part

is due to the Federal Reserve's belief that unemployment is a 'structural' matter rather than a result of insufficient demand, and what part is due to its long established pursuit of an ascending level of interest rates."

Regarding fiscal policy, the majority embraced the view that the federal budget "now tends to come into balance at excessively high rates of unemployment, and to produce too large a surplus even at moderately full employment." These surpluses would grow, moreover, as the economy expanded and "constitute a rapidly rising percentage of GNP." To counteract this tendency, the majority recommended both "periodic downward adjustments of the average yield of the federal tax structure" and increased spending for "socially desirable Government activities." The majority also called on Congress to consider "discretionary countercyclical tax changes... to ease tax burdens in a recession or to raise tax restraints in an inflationary period."

The majority took mild issue with the President's proposal for a tax credit to stimulate investment in new plant and equipment. Among its reservations: "The principal inducement to expansion of capital must be the prospect of increased demand for products which capital produces.... It may be that alternative tax reduction to stimulate consumer demand might, in the long run, do more to induce the desired expansion of capital.... In connection with countercyclical proposals, the (President's) proposal may tend to accentuate fluctuations in business activity," since "greater tax reductions would occur precisely when we might wish Government revenues to rise, in order to offset inflationary pressures." (Weekly Report p. 665)

Calling for prompt enactment of the President's anti-recession program "as a first step," the majority recommended in addition that:

- The Federal Reserve "supply the member banks with adequate reserves to permit a competitive reduction of interest rates," increase substantially its holdings of long-term Government securities, lower its discount rate, and "abandon its discredited 'bills only' policy finally and without reservation."

- Congress repeal the dollar gold reserve requirement, equal to 25 percent of Federal Reserve notes and deposits, to reenforce the President's pledge to maintain the value of the dollar in the face of balance-of-payments strains (Weekly Report p. 245).

- The Treasury "review the tax structure with a view to recommending a downward revision of taxes -- not a temporary 'tax cut,'" and take "vigorous steps to achieve a broader and more competitive market for federal securities..."

- Congress authorize, for a limited time, matching grants to local communities for "immediately needed improvements -- such as police stations, fire stations, parks, water and sewerage systems" that could be started within 90 days and finished within a year.

To meet the long-range problem of technological unemployment, the majority proposed "a new kind of GI

bill' for retraining and education...available to all employees who are or are about to be casualties of the advancing business technology." To improve mobility among older workers, it was suggested that Congress might remove the tax deduction permitted for pension contributions "except in those cases where the pension funds are fully vested." Also proposed were creation of a federal bank to "assure an orderly organized market" for state and local government securities, and the "long overdue development" of a federal capital budget.

Minority Report

The Republican minority challenged both the assumptions and conclusions of the Democratic majority, calling its report "a narrowly partisan political document which follows the line of carping and negative criticism of the Eisenhower Administration which was the hallmark of the approach taken by the Democratic leaders during the past six years when they controlled the Congress." Said the minority:

"The economic philosophy advanced, although not yet fully implemented, by the Kennedy Administration, is bottomed on the hypothesis that unemployment and economic growth are solved by increasing aggregate consumer purchasing power and that the Federal Government is the primary institution to bring about this increase....

"The majority report falls into the 'gap trap' founded on a model which leaves out of consideration all that is most meaningful in creating jobs, creating economic activity.... Contrary to the premise underlying the majority report and the Administration's philosophy, there is no definable economic gap in our society. We can surely improve our economic process, but not by destroying that which is good by calling it bad....

"The economy is apparently on the way to recovery. It is important to note that this turnaround has been substantially the product of the dynamic enterprise system itself with, up to this point at least, little direct help from Government.... We are, accordingly, skeptical of the view that greater federal investment in education, health, housing, research, and resource development will accelerate the Nation's long term economic growth." The minority restated the legislative recommendations set forth in President Eisenhower's Economic Report of Jan. 18.

Dissents

Sen. Proxmire charged that both the Committee majority and the Administration "have grossly underestimated the dimensions of the problem (and) overestimated the ability of the Government to solve it." Arguing that the country's experience during the 1930s proved that fiscal and monetary policy could not bring about rapid economic recovery, he called instead for "the strengthening of the automatic stabilizers" such as unemployment compensation payments.

Sen. Javits criticized both the majority and minority reports for failing "to present a grand design to meet the challenge to our economy of the major Communist economic offensive now in progress." He called for a U.S. productivity drive, full labor-management cooperation, strong civil rights action and expansion of foreign trade. In addition, Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.) filed a long rebuttal to the majority report, concluding that "it is quite clear that it was never the intention of the Congress to have the Federal Government absorb the productive efforts of America's working people."

Related Developments

The Joint Economic Report appeared at a moment when the Administration itself appeared undecided about what, if any, "next steps" to take. Although the President had promised Feb. 2 to submit further proposals to Congress "within the next 75 days" if required, the White House had yet to issue the promised mid-April reappraisal of the economy, and there were reports that it would be delayed for several additional weeks. The reason: Congress' lack of enthusiasm for the economic legislation already requested. Meanwhile, these developments were recorded:

April 5 -- Walter W. Heller, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said that an economic "upturn is near." Budget Director David E. Bell agreed that "it looks as if we're bottoming out." The President, he said, "does not consider that any additional action is necessary at the present time." The Labor Department reported 5.5 million persons unemployed in March, down from 5.7 million in February, but still 6.9 percent of the labor force. The same day the Small Business Administration announced a special rate of 4 percent for loans in areas of high unemployment. Its normal interest charge was 5½ percent.

April 10 -- Charles J. Hitch, Comptroller of the Defense Department, told the Joint Economic Committee that \$8.5 billion in new defense orders would be placed during the April-June quarter -- an increase that "should be highly significant for the recovery." Dr. Heller told the Committee that more and more European financiers were questioning whether the Administration's projected deficit-spending program "is large enough to do its share of the job of promoting economic recovery." Meanwhile, Leon Keyserling, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman, told a Senate Housing subcommittee that the Administration's program would leave the country with as much unemployment and unused plant capacity at the end of 1962 as currently existed.

April 14 -- The Washington Daily News reported that "leading economists are organizing a mass petition inside their profession urging Congress to increase Government spending, temporarily lower taxes, and ease credit." The Labor Department reported that unemployment benefits paid in March reached a record monthly total of \$450 million. The Federal Reserve reported that its index of industrial production had climbed in March, for the first time in nine months, to 102.4.

April 19 -- Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon said the first quarter of 1961 "gives every indication of having been the bottom of this past recession," and that the Federal Reserve had been "operating in full agreement with us."

April 20 -- Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg announced creation of an Office of Automation and Manpower to develop programs to train and find new jobs for displaced workers. Named as Director was Deputy Assistant Secretary Seymour Wolfbein.

May 1 -- The President's Labor-Management Advisory Committee reported that "the present unemployment situation is intolerable," and announced plans to meet June 5 to draw up recommendations (Weekly Report, p. 489).

May 2 -- The Labor Department reported that unemployment fell to 4,962,000 in April -- 6.8 percent of the labor force.

BATTLE ACT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- April 27 reported a bill (S 1215 - S Rept 199) to amend the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (Battle Act), which places an embargo on shipments of war materials to the Communist bloc by the United States and prohibits U.S. military, economic, or financial assistance to any other nation sending war materials to the Communist bloc. (Weekly Report p. 713)

The report said the "power of the President to make exceptions" to the Act "has been extremely limited." The proposed primary change would be to add a new section to the Act providing that when the President determined that economic or financial aid to any nation, except the Soviet Union and Communist-held areas in the Far East, was important to U.S. security, the other provisions of the Act should not bar such assistance. The report said one object of this change was "to weaken the Communist bloc," since satellites in Eastern Europe would "know that the President has the power to help them gain greater independence by providing non-military aid." Another object of the amendment, the report said, would be to permit the President to extend aid to a newly independent African country, "even though, for reasons of new-nation pride or need to demonstrate neutrality in the cold war," the nation might not sign an agreement or give assurances to the U.S. that it would put an embargo on shipments of strategic goods to the Communist bloc.

The Committee said it was "fully aware of the importance of the policy change" involved, but that "any risks involved...will be far outweighed by the opportunities it opens to assist Communist-dominated nations peacefully to gain greater independence of action."

At present, the Battle Act gives the President authority to make exceptions to its provisions in "unusual circumstances" when cessation of aid "would clearly be detrimental" to U.S. security. The President also has authority, through the 1954 Mutual Security Act, as amended, to provide economic aid to certain Communist countries, with an annual limit of \$30 million per country. The proposed amendment would permit aid through use of any amount of mutual security funds, without regard to the present ceiling, and also permit aid through use of funds of the Export-Import Bank and local currencies accrued through sales of surplus U.S. agricultural goods. (The State Department in December 1960 issued a report to Congress, "A Survey of the Strategic Trade Control Program, 1957-60," which summarizes exports under the Battle Act and 1960 Presidential determinations on continuing aid to Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and Japan. The report is available from the International Cooperation Administration.)

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 27 -- Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D Conn.) told the Senate that since Marshal Tito's 1948 break with Stalin the U.S. had given Yugoslavia about \$1.5 billion in economic aid and \$1 billion in military aid, and given Poland approximately \$700 million in grants, loans, surplus food and other aid. He said the aid had been "justified" on the grounds that it would help Poland and Yugoslavia to "remain independent or partially independent of Soviet control." Dodd said this theory "has been miserably discredited" and "it is high time that we reexamined this program and weighed its consequences."

MISSILE CONSTRUCTION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Special Investigations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On strikes, excessive costs and inefficiencies in the missile construction program and allegations that many work stoppages and slowdowns were planned to force overtime pay.

Testimony during the first five days of hearings focused chiefly on labor disputes at Cape Canaveral, Fla., where there had been 108 strikes since 1956. Air Force spokesmen and contractors said the missile program had been "damaged" seriously by disputes, that workers received exorbitant salaries through overtime and premium pay, and that the "man-in-space" program had been delayed by several months by labor friction. Union spokesmen said some work stoppages were unjustified, but they blamed the contractors for overhiring and said the overtime work was forced on them. As the hearings began, Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg April 25 issued an appeal to all construction workers in the space program to refrain from work stoppages "in the national interest." Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) said the "deplorable" situation might necessitate legislation to keep unions from "gouging the Government," and an Air Force spokesman May 2 said the Defense Department and National Aeronautics and Space Administration were taking steps to limit overtime pay at construction sites.

Highlights of the testimony:

Maj. Gen. William Thurman, Air Force assistant for production programming in the missile program, April 25 testified that: since 1956 162,872 man-days of work were lost through 327 strikes at 22 military missile bases and test sites; more than half the time loss occurred at Patrick Air Base and Cape Canaveral, Fla. He said the Defense Department issued a February directive that overtime at missile sites "should not be a regular operation," but some work agreements between contractors and employees gave the Department no choice in authorizing overtime.

Government witnesses April 26 said many workers earned from \$400 to \$700 a week in basic pay and overtime. Euell H. Hodge said he resigned as contract supervising officer at Vandenberg, Calif., missile base because he was frustrated by work slowdowns that inflated costs and hindered work on Titan and Atlas missile projects. Thomas O'Malley, chief test officer at Cape Canaveral, said the Mercury "man-in-space" program was delayed several months through labor trouble, often jurisdictional disputes. O'Malley said that workers on the Atlas missile booster were doing only from 60-70 percent of their work capacity.

Supporting the unions, Robert Palmer, an officer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), April 27 said slowdowns were caused by overcrowding in missile sites, and that contractors hired more men than they needed. He said he would be willing to negotiate a contract for eight hour, around-the-clock shifts if workers received pay for travel time between their homes and jobs. The Fifth Amendment was invoked by Joseph W. Morgan, Teamster Union general organizer in Florida, when he was questioned about a 1957 strike at Cape Canaveral. Business managers of various unions May 2 testified that they tried unsuccessfully to halt strikes at Cape Canaveral.

COAL MINE SAFETY

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor.

ACTION -- April 25 reported a bill (HR 5741 -- H Rept 301) to extend the federal coal mine safety regulations to small mines employing 14 or less persons underground. Under existing law, such "small mines" had been exempt from federal regulations.

As reported, the bill extended coverage of the regulations, but authorized the director of the Bureau of Mines, after hearings, to waive, for small mines, certain safety requirements designed to prevent major disasters if the requirements did not substantially contribute to the safety of the mine workers. It also required that the director hold hearings on the modification of regulations in any state producing 5 million or more tons of coal in 1955 or 1956.

HR 5741 permitted a small mine operator to appeal a decision by a federal inspector that he had violated safety requirements as soon as the decision was made. Existing law did not allow operators to appeal until a closing order was issued. HR 5741 barred the closing of a mine employing fewer than eight workers underground for violation of a safety regulation not involving imminent danger unless a federal court-appointed inspector concurred in the findings of the federal inspector.

The bill also required that, if requested, a small mine operator's appeal of a federal closing order be heard at a location convenient to the operator, and stipulated the preshift examination in nongassy small mines could be made by a person qualified, rather than certified, by the state or the Bureau of Mines to make such an examination.

BACKGROUND -- Congress in 1952 passed regulations (PL 82-552, 30 USC 451ff.) authorizing federal inspectors to close mines employing more than 14 workers in which there was imminent danger of explosion, fire, inundation or accidents in entering the mines. Where violations of other safety regulations over matters such as roof supports, permissible equipment, and ventilation were found, the inspector was authorized to direct the mine operator to correct the deficiency within a certain period of time and to close the mine if this was not done.

The Senate in 1960 passed a bill to extend the safety requirements to mines employing fewer than 15 persons underground, and the House Committee reported the bill, but the House did not act on it. (1960 Almanac p. 255)

The House Education and Labor Select Labor Subcommittee Feb. 21 and 28, 1961 held hearings on proposals to extend the safety requirements and March 9 approved HR 5741 and sent it to the full Committee.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 21 -- Robert Holcomb, president of the National Independent Coal Operators Assn., said the cost of hiring foremen to enforce the new regulations would create an unfair financial burden for small mine operators.

Thomas Kennedy, president of the United Mine Workers of America, in a statement submitted to the Subcommittee, said nothing in the proposed changes would add "prohibitive costs to maintain a small mine in a safe condition."

Marling J. Ankeny, director of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, said the majority of small mines were wet, nongassy and did not use electricity and therefore would not be affected by many of the proposed regulations.

Feb. 28 -- George F. Barnes, of the National Independent Coal Operators Assn., said the major objective of the proposal was the "destruction of small coal mines"

and that the subject of mine safety was being used as a "guise for such destruction."

Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D Va.) said the regulations should only be extended to small gassy, shaft and slope mines, but not to other small mines.

U.S. TRAVEL OFFICE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ACTION -- May 1 reported with amendments a bill (HR 4614 -- H Rept 323) directing the Secretary of Commerce to take necessary steps to encourage travel to the U.S. by foreign residents, and establishing an Office of International Travel and Tourism in the Department of Commerce.

The Committee amendments: clarified that the Secretary of Commerce was to encourage those who had the authority to lower and simplify the barriers to travel to do so, but he was not to assume jurisdiction over such matters as visas, health and quarantine, customs, etc.; raised the annual compensation for the Director of the Travel Office from \$17,500 to \$18,000; provided that the Director's duties were to be assigned by the Secretary of Commerce; and raised the authorization for the first fiscal year to \$3 million, and to \$4.7 million thereafter. (HR 4614 originally authorized \$910,000 for the first year.)

The Committee report said a market of foreign residents that could be attracted to the U.S. did exist but that "selling" the idea of travel to them was not the major job. The report said it was more important that low-cost tours and adequate accommodations be provided, and the Secretary should encourage the domestic travel industry to make them available.

The report said the Committee rejected a proposal, which was also opposed by the Secretary of Commerce and Bureau of the Budget, to make the director of the Office an Assistant Secretary. It said the Committee also rejected a proposal to create a Travel Advisory Board because the Secretary of Commerce already had a Travel Advisory Committee and the authority to continue to use the Committee in exercising his new duties. The report said the Committee rejected an authorization for the use of counterpart funds because the Secretary of Commerce was already able to purchase foreign currency from the Treasury Department to pay expenses incurred abroad.

ELECTRICAL PRICE FIXING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On alleged price fixing and bid rigging in the electrical equipment industry. (Weekly Report p. 715) Testimony:

April 28 -- Raymond W. Smith, a former General Electric Co. general manager who was convicted of anti-trust violation in February 1961, said top GE management had failed to impress employees with the importance of compliance with antitrust laws. Smith said he "felt" that GE Vice President Arthur F. Vinson had been aware that general managers were meeting with competitors. (Vinson April 26 denied any knowledge of price fixing.)

May 2 -- William S. Ginn, fired as a GE vice president following a February antitrust conviction, said he had known of price fixing meetings since 1938 or 1939 and began to participate in them in 1946. Ginn said he attended the meetings on orders from the late GE Vice

President Harry Van Erbin. Ginn said he had no indication that former GE President Robert Paxton or Board Chairman Ralph J. Cordiner had been aware of company involvement in price fixing.

Ginn also said that submission of identical bids for Government contracts did not necessarily indicate collusion. He said the incidence of identical bidding would probably increase "as the industry gets more efficient and this should be understood by those in charge of anti-trust law enforcement".

May 3 -- Paxton said he had repeatedly ordered his subordinates "to have no truck" with price fixing. He said he had no idea that general managers were meeting with competitors while he was company president.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 28 -- The Justice Department announced it had empaneled a federal grand jury in Philadelphia to hear new evidence on price fixing in the electrical equipment industry.

May 2 -- Interior Department Secretary Stewart L. Udall announced the Department had rejected identical bids from 15 companies on more than \$1 million worth of electrical equipment. He said the bids would be readvertised and bidders required to certify that each bid had been calculated independently. Udall said: "If suppliers are merely going to quote from identical price lists, the whole concept of competitive bidding becomes a farce and the public is deprived of the benefit of effective competition."

HOUSING BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency, Housing Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's Housing bill (HR 6028). (Weekly Report p. 716) Much of the testimony was from organization spokesmen who had previously testified at Senate hearings. (Weekly Report p. 676, 635) Other testimony:

J.D. Williams, president of the State Universities Assn. and spokesman for that and five other organizations of higher education, including the American Council on Education, April 27 endorsed the Administration's college housing loan proposal but said there was need for annual authorizations of \$350 million, instead of the proposed \$250 million, through fiscal 1966.

R. Manning Brown Jr., appearing for the American Life Convention and Life Insurance Assn. of America, April 28 criticized the bill's provisions for 40-year, no-down-payment loans to moderate-income families and for FHA-insured loans for rental and cooperative housing for low-income families not eligible for public housing. He endorsed the FHA home improvement program.

John D. Lesure, spokesman for the American Hotel Assn., said Congress should put pressure on the FHA to insure loans for conversion of old hotels into housing for the elderly.

On May 1 the National Assn. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials endorsed most provisions of the bill.

The American Hospital Assn. May 2 urged the Committee to help urban hospitals acquire land for expansion by bringing them under Section 112 of the 1949 Housing Act, which declared that the cost of land purchased by universities could be included in the local government's share of the cost of an urban renewal plan.

E.J. Burke Jr., president of the National Assn. of Home Builders, supported most of the bill's provisions

concerning FHA and FNMA. He said the experimental program to encourage private housing for low- and moderate-income families would help builders develop the low-priced "compact-car" type of house which "is the first of our principal objectives for this year."

Burke said NAHB "questioned the wisdom" of a provision authorizing, for certain programs, the payment of FHA insurance on defaulted properties in cash instead of debentures, which he called "a vital feature in assuring soundness of FHA insurance funds."

POSTAL RATES

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service. BEGAN HEARINGS -- On HR 6418, an Administration bill to raise postal rates. Postmaster General J. Edward Day April 14 estimated the fiscal 1962 Post Office deficit at \$831 million. He said scheduled administrative orders to increase rates not subject to Congressional approval would reduce the deficit by \$90 million and the Administration bill would produce the remaining \$741 million. (Weekly Report p. 668)

Under the proposed legislation first class letter mail rates would be raised from 4 cents to 5 cents per ounce and airmail rates would go from 7 cents to 8 cents per ounce. Day said he expected this to yield \$423 million. The rates on magazines, newspapers and other second class mail would go up 79 percent and would raise \$78 million in new revenue. Rates on direct mail advertising and other third class mail would go up 40 percent to produce an additional \$212 million. Another \$28 million would be produced by higher rates for parcel post and other miscellaneous services.

Committee Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.), in an opening statement, urged approval of HR 6418. The last postal rate increase was voted in 1958 (PL 85-426). President Eisenhower requested an increase in postal rates similar to that in HR 6418 but Congress took no action on the request. (1960 Almanac p. 249).

TESTIMONY -- April 25 -- Postmaster General J. Edward Day said the cost of the proposed increases would fall mostly on businesses and publishers. He said that it might be necessary for some publishers to raise advertising and subscription rates but "the newspaper and publishing industry is not carrying a fair share of its postal costs." Day said the 1958 rate increases did not cover the increased personnel costs resulting from the two salary increases voted by Congress for postal employees in the past three years. Under questioning, Day said the Administration would request another rate increase if Congress raised postal employees salaries again next year. (1960 Almanac p. 240)

Ralph W. Nicholson, Assistant Postmaster General, Bureau of Finance, said that through "differential pricing" first class mail should produce income in excess of costs to allow the Post Office to provide below-cost second, third, and fourth class rates. He said currently income from first class mail was not meeting costs.

April 26 -- Daniel J. Jansan, National Assn. of Postal Supervisors, said salary increases for postal employees should not be "considered in connection with postal revenues in any way, shape, or form."

May 2 -- Representatives of the church press appeared. The Rev. Albert J. Nevins, M.M., president of the Catholic Press Assn., said the increased postal rates for non-profit publications would "handicap, constrain, and in many instances obliterate" the non-profit press.

He opposed the 1/4 cent increase in second class rates for individually addressed copies of publications and the increase from 1-1/4 cents to 1-3/4 cents in the minimum piece rate for third class mail of non-profit organizations.

Nobel Van Ness of the Protestant Church-Owned Publishers' Assn., representing 32 Protestant publishing houses, said he opposed the increases in second and third class rates on mailings of non-profit organizations.

May 3 -- Harry J. Maginnis, Associated Third Class Mail Users, opposed increases in third class postage rates. He said an increase in bulk mail rates would "drive countless thousands of small business mailers into the red and eventually out of the mails."

Other witnesses were Charles E. Puskar, National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S., and Tommy M. Martin, National Rural Carriers' Assn., who supported HR 6418.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 26 -- Postmaster General Day announced plans to increase fees July 1, 1961 for money orders and special delivery services for second, third and fourth class mail. Day said the flat increase of 10 cents for all non-first class special delivery matter would produce \$2.5 million per year. He said increases on postal money order rates would produce \$5 million annually.

FARM BILL

COMMITTEE -- House Agriculture.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's farm bill (HR 6400). (Weekly Report p.713) Testimony:

April 27 -- Herschel D. Newsom, National Grange master, said HR 6400 would realize "many of the basic principles which have been developed and supported by the Grange over several years."

April 28 -- American Farm Bureau Federation President Charles B. Shuman said the bill "would make the Secretary of Agriculture the most powerful agriculture man outside the Iron Curtain." Shuman said the Federation opposed the philosophy behind HR 6400 which he said encouraged federal control of farming, shrinking markets and lowered farm income. He said farmers generally favored a farm policy which would reduce federal participation in agriculture.

May 1 -- Gilbert C. Rhode of the National Farmers Union praised the bill's emphasis on strengthening the family farm and said failure to enact HR 6400 would "in effect encourage the advent of corporate agriculture."

Missouri Farmers Assn. President Fred V. Heinkel said farmers could not "look forward to a bright economic future" without legislation similar to HR 6400. He said the bill would relieve Congress of spending "untold man-hours" on technical commodity details and allow it more time for broad agricultural policy determination. He advocated inclusion of provision for the establishment of minimum prices as part of the marketing order program.

May 2 -- Officials of the Southeastern Poultry and Egg Assn. and the Arkansas Poultry Federation opposed HR 6400 because, they said, it was designed to implement Government controls and marketing orders opposed by the organized poultry industry in the southeast. They objected that the bill failed to clearly define penalties for overproduction or what was meant by "family farmer." They urged that poultry and eggs be exempt from the bill.

The U.S. Poultry and Egg Producers Assn. of New Jersey supported HR 6400 because it would "strengthen family farming, raise farm income and stabilize prices, provide consumers with plentiful supplies at fair prices...

and result in farmers remaining on their farms where they belong."

Representatives of the Wisconsin Pure Milk Products Cooperative and the National Dairymen's Assn. also supported HR 6400.

May 3 -- Carroll Dunham, of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council opposed HR 6400. He said, "There are other ways of maintaining a sound balance in our agriculture economy than delivering it to the tender mercies of one man."

C.W. McMillan, of the National Cattlemen's Assn., asked that cattle be excluded from HR 6400 because "we do not consider the planned scarcity that is inherent in the provisions to be in the best interests of...the consuming public."

CORPORATION MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 2882), sponsored by Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), to require any corporation planning to merge with or acquire the capital or other assets of a firm in interstate commerce, when the combined profits of the two exceeded \$10 million annually, to notify the Justice Department and the Federal Trade Commission 60 days before the merger or acquisition was to take place, and to provide them with certain information regarding the operation of the two firms. It also authorized the FTC to bring suit in a federal district court for an injunction barring the merger or acquisition, or requiring maintenance of the status quo, if it believed the action violated existing provisions of the Clayton Antitrust Act. The Justice Department had this authority under existing law.

The bill also stipulated that failure by the Justice Department or the FTC to bring action during the 60-day waiting period did not preclude subsequent action once the merger or acquisition was accomplished, excluded from the notification requirements certain minor types of acquisitions generally considered not to have antitrust significance and provided a \$5,000 fine and one year jail sentence for any federal employee unlawfully releasing information concerning proposed mergers.

BACKGROUND -- The original antitrust legislation -- the 1890 Sherman Act -- in order to protect trade and commerce "against unlawful restraints and monopolies" declared every contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of interstate or foreign trade or commerce to be illegal. The law proved inadequate and in 1914 Congress passed the Clayton Act, section 7 of which prevented any corporation engaged in interstate commerce and subject to the jurisdiction of the FTC from acquiring "directly or indirectly, the whole or any part of the stock or other share capital" of another corporation also engaged in commerce where the acquisition might "substantially... lessen competition or... tend to create a monopoly." The law was amended in 1950 by the Celler-Kefauver Act to include acquisition of assets as well as stocks.

In 1955 Congress passed two antitrust laws strengthening the Government's control over business mergers -- one increased civil penalties from \$5,000 to \$50,000 and the other gave the Federal Government the right to sue for actual damages suffered as the result of antitrust violations. (1956 Almanac p. 524)

TESTIMONY -- April 27 -- Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust Lee Loewinger said the bill would

enable his division to utilize more effectively its powers to bring suit against important mergers before they took place. Under existing arrangements, he said, it was necessary to cull information about proposed mergers from trade journals and other publications, frequently preventing action by the Justice Department before the merger or acquisition had taken place. The proposal would be of "considerable advantage to companies contemplating merger since it permits a determination of legality before expenses of merger are incurred and avoids damage to business which may be incidental to an order of divestiture," Loevinger said.

Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), sponsor of a similar proposal (HR 3563), said there had been a "significant increase in merger cases" since 1950 and in many cases enforcement agencies had not been able to "act rapidly and decisively because they lacked the adequate tools to do the job."

April 28 -- Richard Wagner, president-elect of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., said his group supported the aims of the antitrust laws, but opposed HR 2882 because it "could have the effect of needlessly blocking any covered merger or acquisition regardless of motivation, legality or actual effect of the transaction upon competition."

Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of the FTC, endorsed the bill and proposed amendments to give the Commission the direct authority, subject to court review, to issue temporary injunctions and restraining orders to prevent proposed mergers and acquisitions. He said requiring the FTC to seek injunctions through the courts probably would result in an "increase in litigation in these matters (and) in the end there would be no greater effectiveness than we have at present."

The Small Business Administration and the National Assn. of Retail Grocers also endorsed the proposal.

May 3 -- George G. Hagedorn of the National Assn. of Manufacturers said HR 2882 would have a "restrictive effect on the growth of business and the economy" and that it represented a "further unwarranted extension of Government power."

Representatives of the National Coal Assn. and the American Mining Congress also opposed the measure.

AID TO EDUCATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Education Subcommittee.

ACTION -- May 2 approved with amendments and sent to the full Committee the Administration bill (S 1021) providing \$2.3 billion over three years in federal grants to the states for school construction and teachers' salaries. The bill was approved by an 8-1 vote, with Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) dissenting. Earlier, the Subcommittee rejected, 4-5, a substitute bill (S 723), sponsored by Sens. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.), to provide \$20 per public school child and proportionally more to the low-income states than did the Administration bill. Voting for the Cooper-Javits bill were Sens. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), Javits, Goldwater and Lister Hill (D Ala.), chairman of the full Committee.

Amendments adopted by the Subcommittee extended federal aid to federally impacted areas (under PL 815 and PL 874) without cuts for three years and directed the Administration to study and report on the impacted areas program in two years. President Kennedy had requested

that the impacted areas aid be cut by about half. (Weekly Report p. 528)

The Subcommittee's action apparently marked the collapse of a plan, suggested by the Administration, but opposed by several Democratic school-aid backers in Congress, to attempt to alleviate the controversy over aid to religious schools. The plan was to add to S 1021 Administration-proposed amendments to the National Defense Education Act providing more loans to private schools. Majority Whip Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), following a May 2 White House meeting of Democratic Congressional leaders with President Kennedy announced that the NDEA amendments would be considered separately and would include a new proposal for loans to private schools for construction of classrooms in which science, mathematics and languages would be taught. Also apparently dropped were plans for hearings on a bill (S 1482), co-sponsored by Sens. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) and Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), to provide general-purpose construction loans to private schools. Hearings had been planned for mid-April but were postponed at the urging of the Administration.

In earlier and other developments related to the school-aid controversies:

The Right Rev. Msgr. Frederick G. Hochwalt, director of the National Catholic Welfare Conference's Department of Education, April 6 said that he was dropping his request for federal loans to parochial schools for classroom construction and wanted construction grants instead. Msgr. Hochwalt said he changed his position as a result of the Kennedy Administration brief on the constitutionality of loans to private schools. The brief "suggests that practically nothing is constitutional," Msgr. Hochwalt said. "If loans and grants are on the same constitutional basis, we are asking for grants. The Government has opened the door on the question of constitutionality all the way."

Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York April 29 said a legal memorandum prepared for him by the Archdiocese Counsel held that the Administration's brief "concedes" that aid to the non-religious functions of parochial schools would be constitutional. "This may mean that there is a common ground on which it would be possible to resolve the present controversy," Cardinal Spellman said.

SEGREGATION ISSUE

House Education and Labor Committee Chairman Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) April 13 announced that he would not try to amend the Administration education bill to bar aid to areas maintaining racially segregated schools. Powell, who had sponsored such amendments in the past, said Russia's recent successful orbiting of an astronaut around the earth made greater federal efforts in the education field imperative. Powell said, "If there was the slightest possibility that it (the Powell amendment) would kill the bill, and there is, I would not offer it."

In a May 3 Senate speech, Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) criticized the April 26 court move by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to prevent the state of Virginia from spending state funds on any of its schools unless Prince Edward County reopened the schools it had closed to avoid integration. "If the precedent now sought in the federal courts is set," Byrd said, "and the Administration's so-called federal aid-to-education bill is enacted, the machinery for federal domination of public education in this country will be virtually complete." (See page 766)



Around The Capitol

ADMINISTRATION WEIGHS POLICIES ON CUBA, SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mounting international tension over the outcome of negotiations for a cease-fire in Laos was eased May 3 when Communist Pathet Lao forces proclaimed the cease-fire effective as of that day. The Western-backed government of Premier Boun Oum May 4 agreed to begin talks the following day with leaders of Communist-backed forces. The cease-fire, however, did not serve to check a feeling of continuing crisis in Washington. During the week: the Cuban "disaster" continued under investigation; there were reports of increasing Communist threats to South Viet Nam; the President set up a new Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, and scheduled a conference with leading publishers and editors to discuss his proposal for a voluntary curb on "cold war" news. (Weekly Report p. 705) Highlights of the week:

LAOS -- Secretary of State Dean Rusk May 4 said he planned to head the U.S. delegation to a proposed 14-nation conference on Laos beginning in Geneva May 12, assuming the cease-fire was firmly established by then. He also said the Communists were making a concerted effort, with outside support, to wreck the pro-Western government of South Viet Nam, and pledged a strong U.S. effort to strengthen the regime. The Administration reportedly has decided to increase by \$41 million the amount of military aid to be made available to South Viet Nam in fiscal 1962.

CUBA -- Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos Torado April 27 told diplomats Cuba was willing to discuss its differences with the U.S. and "even to reopen diplomatic relations," but State Department press officer Lincoln White April 28 replied: "Trade and economic matters may be subject to negotiations, but Communism in this hemisphere is not negotiable." Cuban Premier Fidel Castro May 1 announced that Cuba now was a "socialist state," would hold no elections, that private schools would be nationalized and foreign priests would be barred. The State Department, in a May 2 statement, said Cuba had become a member of the Communist bloc.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk and CIA officials briefed Senate committees on Cuba during May 1-3 hearings. Chairman Wayne Morse (D Ore.) of the Senate Foreign Relations American Republics Affairs Subcommittee said Rusk gave assurances the U.S. had "no plans to proceed in any way in armed intervention in Cuba," and that the decision for the April invasion was made by Cuban refugees and carried out by them with substantial financial aid and supplies from the U.S. Chairman J. William Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said CIA testimony showed "the operation as a whole was a mistake" for which the White House, Defense Department, CIA and State Department shared "a collective responsibility." Fulbright also said both Rusk and CIA Director Allen W. Dulles denied, as absolutely without foundation, reports circulated abroad that American officials had encouraged the Generals' revolt in Algiers.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE -- The White House May 3 announced the President had appointed Dr. James R. Killian Jr., chairman of the Corporation of the Massa-

chusetts Institute of Technology, to head a new Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The White House said the board was a reactivation, "under broadened terms of reference," of the Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities set up by President Eisenhower in 1956. Killian headed the Board from 1956 to 1958. (1960 Weekly Report p. 208)

PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES -- Mr. Kennedy, in an April 27 address to members of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. in New York, asked members of the profession to "re-examine their own obligations, consider the degree and nature of the present danger, and heed the duty of self-restraint which danger imposes upon us all" in their news editing policies. (For text, see p. 776) The President and newspaper representatives scheduled a May 9 meeting to further discuss his proposal.

The President April 28 addressed a Democratic fund-raising dinner in Chicago and said the country's "great responsibility is to be the chief defender of freedom in this time of maximum danger," but "we can only defend the freedom of those who are determined to be free themselves." He said he did "not take a depressed view of our society here, or of our prospects around the world," and he believed "we are going to fail as well as succeed, but I believe that we are at least going to make the effort."

CHINA RESOLUTION

Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) May 3 introduced a concurrent resolution (S Con Res 22) restating Congressional opposition to the seating of Communist China in the United Nations. An identical measure was introduced the same day in the House by Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D Wis.) and 55 other Members (H Con Res 233-288).

Dirksen submitted the resolution on behalf of Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) as well, following conferences initiated after Senate debate April 14 over the President's reaffirmation of long-standing United States policy on the question of Chinese representation in the UN (Weekly Report, p. 718).

Asked if the resolution had been approved by Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Dirksen said "that is my definite understanding."

As introduced and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, S Con Res 22 declared it "the sense of the Congress that it supports the President in his affirmation that the United States shall continue to meet its commitments to the people and Government of the Republic of China and shall continue to support that Government as the representative of China in the United Nations (and) further, the United States shall continue to oppose the seating of the Chinese Communist regime in the United Nations so long as that regime persists in defying the principles of the United Nations Charter. Further, it is the sense of the Congress that the United States supports the President in not according diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Communist regime."

CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIONS

The Justice Department April 26 asked the federal courts to force Prince Edward County, Va. to reopen its public schools which were closed in 1959 to avoid desegregation. This was the first time the Government sought to enter a desegregation suit as a plaintiff. It earlier had entered school desegregation disputes in Louisiana as a "friend of the court" (*amicus curiae*), and was given wide powers to file pleadings and institute proceedings in the Louisiana cases. To enter a suit as *amicus*, the party has to be invited by the court. The Department in the Prince Edward case took the initiative to enter as a plaintiff.

The Prince Edward case (*Davis et al v. County School Board of Prince Edward County, Va.*) was one of the original cases decided by the Supreme Court in its 1954 school desegregation decision. In 1955 the Court remanded the case to the federal district court in Virginia, which was to retain jurisdiction "during the period of transition." In 1959 the county was directed to admit Negroes to white schools and before the opening of the 1959-60 school year the county's supervisors voted to abandon public schools. A group of private citizens then set up a foundation to operate private schools for white children. No education facilities for Negro children were provided. According to the Justice Department the state was providing public funds and tax credits for the operation of the white schools.

The Department asked for several injunctions aimed at ending the private school system and forcing the county to reopen its public classrooms on a segregated basis. It argued that by providing public education in other parts of the state Virginia was denying Prince Edward County Negroes the equal protection of the laws guaranteed in the 14th Amendment.

In other civil rights developments:

President Kennedy April 19 named Erwin N. Griswold, dean of Harvard Law School, and Spottswood Robinson III, dean of Howard University Law School, to the Civil Rights Commission. Griswold replaced Doyle E. Carlton of Florida and Robinson replaced George M. Johnson, former dean of Howard Law School.

The White House the same day announced that the Commission's other four members had agreed to continue in office. They are: John Hannah, president of Michigan State University and chairman of the Commission; Robert Storey, former dean of Southern Methodist University Law School; the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; and Robert Rankin, professor at Duke University. The appointment of Griswold and Robinson gave Northerners the majority on the Commission for the first time. Previously, there were three Southerners and three Northerners. The Commission, unless extended, is scheduled to expire Nov. 8, 1961. (Weekly Report p. 667)

President Kennedy April 20 issued a memorandum forbidding any Executive department or agency to permit its "name, sponsorship, facilities or activity" to be used in connection with any employee recreational group practicing discrimination. He ordered all department and agency heads to check on current practices and file a report by May 1.

The Supreme Court May 1 refused to review lower court decisions in two Alabama cases which held that states must produce voting records demanded by the United States Attorney General. Alabama Attorney General

Macdonald Gallion and the Montgomery County, Ala., Board of Registrars had challenged sections of the 1957 and 1960 Civil Rights Acts requiring them to produce the records. A district court in Montgomery, Ala., ruled against the officials and the U.S. circuit court in New Orleans upheld the decision.

REGULATORY AGENCIES

President Kennedy April 29 named 11 members to serve on the Council of the Administrative Conference of the U.S., established by the President April 13 as part of his program to improve the regulatory agencies. (Weekly Report p. 630).

Mr. Kennedy appointed Judge E. Barrett Prettyman of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia chairman of the Council. The remaining membership was divided evenly between government and non-government personnel.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- President Kennedy April 27 sent to Congress plans for the reorganization of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission. (For text see p. 778).

Mr. Kennedy May 3 submitted to Congress a reorganization plan for the Civil Aeronautics Board. The three plans were the first to be presented since Congress March 29 extended the Reorganization Act of 1949. (Weekly Report p. 524)

The plans followed closely the proposals outlined by the President in his April 13 message to Congress on regulatory agencies. (Weekly Report p. 630).

The S.E.C. and F.C.C. reorganization plans would empower the chairmen of the Commission to delegate decision-making on quasi-judicial and rule-making actions to panels of commissioners, to hearing examiners, to individual employees or employee boards. They would empower the Commissions to review on their own initiative, or refuse to review, decisions reached at lower levels.

The C.A.B. chairman would have authority to delegate some decision-making to individual Board members, hearing examiners, or employees, with decisions subject to review by the Board.

SMALL BUSINESS

President Kennedy May 2 established a White House Committee on Small Business and named John E. Horne, Administrator of the Small Business Administration, to head the group. Other members were officials of departments and agencies concerned with government contracts.

The Committee was instructed to find means of assuring small business a larger share of government contracts and subcontracts. Mr. Kennedy said the small-business sector of the economy had to be sustained and broadened for the nation to achieve a goal of "at least a five percent annual growth rate."

MRS. NORRELL TAKES OATH

Mrs. Catherine D. Norrell (D Ark.), elected April 18 from the Arkansas 6th District, April 25 took the oath of office as a member of the House of Representatives. Her election raised House Democratic membership to 261. Republican membership remained 172. There were three vacancies (2nd Ariz., 16th Pa., 1st Tenn.) and one seat in doubt (5th Ind.). (Weekly Report p. 685)

FIVE CHURCH-STATE QUESTIONS GO BEFORE SUPREME COURT

An examination of the U.S. Supreme Court docket for 1960-61 reveals that the bitter and continuing dispute in Congress over possible federal financial aid to religious schools has parallels in many of the states.

At least five sets of cases recently brought before the Court involve substantial church-state questions directly or indirectly. The central problem is almost always how far the state ought to go in aiding religion.

The cases presented to the Supreme Court involve state tuition grants to finance attendance at parochial schools, a religious test for a public office, public school Bible reading, a state law prohibiting contraception, and four state Sunday laws.

In almost all the cases, it is agreed that the 1st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution ("Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof"), as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the *Everson* (1947), *McCollum* (1948) and *Zorach* (1952) cases, bars the states and the Federal Government from doing any of the following: (1) preventing anyone from worshipping or receiving religious instruction; (a) setting up a state religion or otherwise elevating one religion over others; (3) directly supporting, promoting or assisting one religion or even all religions impartially. (For background, see Weekly Report p. 392, 527)

The arguments in favor of state aid are usually justified as involving two types of assistance which the Supreme Court has held permissible in certain circumstances but has not yet clearly delimited. These two types of assistance are (1) aid not tendered directly with the intention of supporting or promoting a religion but given incidentally to the achievement of some larger social purpose like advancing public health; (2) action that does not positively aid religion but merely accommodates the religious practices of various groups, for example, letting children off from public school early one afternoon a week to enable them to attend religious classes.

Following are summaries of the five groups of cases:

Tuition Payments. A major case before the Supreme Court (*Anderson v Swart*) involves a decision of the Vermont supreme court that South Burlington Town school district violated the 1st Amendment by paying tuition to Roman Catholic schools for education of children from the township.

Under Vermont law, every public school district must either maintain public secondary schools for students in the district or, if they do not maintain secondary schools, pay the tuition costs of educating students in private schools of their choice. As a general policy, South Burlington Town school district did not operate a secondary school and instead paid tuition costs regularly. Among the private schools that enrolled students from the district and received tuition payments were two Roman Catholic high schools. Religious instruction was mandatory for Catholics attending the schools, but not for non-Catholics.

In a Jan. 3, 1961 decision, the supreme court of Vermont held that the effect of the private school arrangement was to "work a fusion of secular and sectarian education"

and have the state help support religious schools, which was clearly forbidden by the 1st Amendment. It forbade any further payments to religious schools.

The argument for several parents appealing this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court was presented in a brief submitted by former Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler. The brief conceded that disbursement of funds for the primary purpose of aiding a religious school was unconstitutional, but argued that in the Vermont case, the primary purpose was to assure education for the children of the district where public facilities were not available, and that the payments to the parochial schools were only incidental to that primary purpose, and as such, were permissible.

Religious Test of Office. Recently argued before the Supreme Court was a case (*Torcaso v Watkins*) involving a requirement by the State of Maryland that an applicant for the position of notary public sign a statement saying, "I, Roy R. Torcaso, do declare that I believe in the existence of God." Torcaso, the applicant, refused to sign and was denied his commission. The Maryland courts upheld the requirement that he sign.

The state's argument in the case rested chiefly on the contention that the 1st Amendment should not be interpreted as requiring neutrality by the state between belief and non-belief, but only neutrality among different faiths. This permitted Maryland, as a state, to have "the public policy of religious belief," and anyone who did not subscribe to that public policy, it was argued, had no right to work for the state. Maryland also argued that Torcaso's right to believe in God or not to believe, and to worship as he chose, was not abridged.

Torcaso's lawyers replied that the state's argument that it had a right to promote belief over non-belief, so long as no individual religion was elevated over the others, was unsound; this argument was contradicted, they said, by the Supreme Court's 1947 ruling in the *Everson* case that government had no right to pass laws that "aid one religion (or) aid all religions...."

Torcaso's lawyers also argued that the Maryland oath, contrary to the state's contention, elevated one group of religions that profess belief in God (most Christian groups, Judaism) over others that did not include God among their beliefs (Ethical Culture, Buddhism).

Torcaso's lawyers further contended that his right to worship freely, or not to worship, to believe or not to believe, actually was abridged, because if he did not profess a religious belief, and one of a particular type (theism), his rights as a citizen to compete with other citizens for the notary job on an equal basis were reduced.

Finally, Torcaso's attorneys argued that Article VI of the Constitution, prohibiting religious tests for public office, applied to the states as well as the Federal Government. The State of Maryland denied this.

Bible Reading. Appealed to the Supreme Court but sent back to the lower courts was a Sept. 17, 1959 ruling by a three-judge federal district court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania barring the school

board of Abington Township, Pa., from ordering the Bible read in the schools and striking down as unconstitutional Sect. 1516 of the Pennsylvania Public School Code.

The objectionable language in the Code required "at least 10 verses from the Holy Bible" to be read "without comment" each day in each school. Teachers refusing to participate could be fired for this reason alone.

The district court struck down the law on the plea of Edward Louis Schempp, a Unitarian, that the Bible reading, involving his three children in the schools, constituted compulsory religious instruction, and conflicted with the beliefs of Schempp and his children.

Schempp said his children were compelled to participate in reading of the Bible and recitation of the Lord's Prayer even though there were included doctrines to which Unitarians did not subscribe: the divinity of Christ, the immaculate conception, the trinity, for example. The district court agreed that this was not permissible under the 1st Amendment.

Following the ruling, the state legislature changed the language of the law, deleting the authority for firing teachers who refused to participate in the Bible reading and adding a passage permitting children "upon the written request of (a) parent or guardian" to be excused from reading the Bible or attending Bible reading sessions. The Supreme Court then sent the case back to the district court for new decision in the light of the new language removing the compulsory features.

The case, nevertheless, illustrates a source of widespread conflict, because Bible reading and recitation of the Lord's Prayer, or specially-composed "non-denominational" prayers, occurs in schools throughout the nation. Jews, Unitarians, Seventh-Day Adventists and other minority groups usually object to these practices as constituting indoctrination in the religious beliefs of the dominant Christian group.

Contraception Cases. Currently before the Supreme Court are three cases involving a Connecticut law prohibiting the use of "any drug, medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception." Also prohibited is the supplying, prescribing or counseling of anyone to use contraceptives. State courts have repeatedly upheld the anti-contraception law as a measure passed under the state's police powers to regulate and advance the general health and welfare. Contesting the law are Dr. C. Lee Buxton, chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at Yale University; two married women, "Pauline Poe" and "Jane Doe" (fictitious names), and their husbands; and a married couple, David and Louise Trubeck. Buxton's argument is that the anti-contraception law prevents him from practicing medicine freely and thereby deprives him of liberty and property without due process of law, violating the 14th Amendment; the others charge that the law constitutes an invasion of privacy by the state and deprives them of rights under the 14th Amendment. "Jane Doe" also argues that her physician has told her her life and health will be endangered by a pregnancy. "Pauline Poe" has had three children all of whom were abnormal at birth and died shortly afterwards, and says she does not wish a repetition of this experience.

Although the briefs in the case do not turn on allegations that religious guarantees in the 1st Amendment have been violated, an important factor in the state legislature's refusal to permit any exceptions to the law, even where a woman's life may be endangered if she

becomes pregnant, is the strength of Roman Catholicism in Connecticut, with Catholics constituting 44.9 percent of the state population.

Roman Catholic doctrine prohibits mechanical methods of preventing conception. This factor was alluded to in a passage of the Trubecks' brief remarking that to grant individuals the right to use contraceptive devices, if they wished, would certainly not impinge on the rights of others not to use such devices if their convictions forbade it.

Sunday Laws. Sunday laws are in effect, though not everywhere enforced by the police, in all but six states: Alaska, Arizona, California, Iowa, Oregon, Wisconsin. Basically, Sunday laws prohibit certain types of activities on Sunday: manufacturing, selling, playing of games in public, etc. What is prohibited varies widely from state to state. Many of the state laws originated in colonial times and were intended to compel church-going on Sunday; some still allude to that purpose.

Four cases are now before the Supreme Court: *Gallagher v Crown Kasher Super Market* (Mass.), *Two Guys from Harrison v McGinley* (Pa.), *Braunfeld v Gibbons* (Pa.), and *McGowan v Maryland*. The latter case also involves a branch of the TwoGuys from Harrison retail chain.

The Crown Kasher Market and Braunfeld cases involve orthodox Jews who operate retail stores. Their religion holds Saturday to be the Sabbath and forbids work on that day. They say that to be forced to stay closed on Sunday as well would ruin their business; that in order to stay in business but avoid Sunday-law violation prosecution, they would have to stay open on Saturday; thus, they argue, the Sunday law imposes economic penalties on them and discourages them from freely practicing their religion, and therefore constitutes state action in violation of the 1st Amendment.

They also argue that the Sunday laws are designed to encourage the religious practices of particular sects that observe Sunday as the Sabbath (Jews, Seventh-Day Adventists, Seventh-Day Baptists and Moslems celebrate other days as Sabbath), and therefore favor one religion over others. Finally, they contend that exemptions in the state laws permitting some businesses to stay open on Sunday constitutes arbitrary deprivation of equal treatment under the law.

In both the Two Guys cases, an economic factor motivates the challenge to the Sunday laws: Two Guys is a roadside retail chain that caters to Sunday drivers. (At the same time, the National Retail Merchants Assn. has filed a brief in the Braunfeld case supporting the Sunday laws on grounds operation of roadside retail stores on Sunday will force established downtown stores selling the same merchandise to stay open also; this will bring in no additional sales over a week, it is argued, but will increase labor costs.)

In all the cases, the major state argument in favor of the Sunday law is that, despite its religious origins, such a law today is a health and welfare measure designed to assure everyone a day of rest. The states also argue that it strains the imagination to say that religion is being established or fostered by Sunday laws: at most, all the laws do is "accommodate the social fabric in a way most calculated to aid the majority of citizens" observe their faith if they wish. The exemptions, it is contended, are largely recreational activities appropriate to a day of rest.



GOP EXAMINES KENNEDY RECORD AS FIRST 100 DAYS EXPIRE

Republicans took stock of the Kennedy Administration on several fronts as the President completed his first 100 days in office. Developments:

EISENHOWER CONFERENCE -- Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower May 1 met with Republican Congressional leaders at his Gettysburg, Pa. office in what was termed a "leadership meeting" to discuss current international and domestic affairs. Immediately after the meeting, Gen. Eisenhower held his first press conference since leaving the White House in which he called for bipartisan support for President John F. Kennedy's "efforts to prevent the solidifying of a Communist stronghold" in Cuba.

In response to a question on the advisability of a post-mortem investigation of the Cuban invasion, Gen. Eisenhower said the worst possible development would be "to start witch-hunting." "An investigation," he said, "would be the last thing you want." He told reporters that his Administration started giving "some training and equipment" to Cuban exiles, but did not go further because of lack of organization and leadership among the refugees.

Gen. Eisenhower also announced that he had cancelled plans for a trip to Japan later this year on the advice of the State Department. The decision was made in light of rising world tensions which might cause a recurrence of the demonstrations that forced cancellation of his 1960 trip to Japan, the former President said.

Gen. Eisenhower said he refused to assess the "success or lack of success" of the first 100 days of the Kennedy Administration because "this Administration is preoccupied with the most important question there is in the world" in its efforts to prevent the establishment of a Communist stronghold in the Western Hemisphere.

In answer to another question, Gen. Eisenhower said he would advise the Republican party to support "constructive and progressive" programs to maintain a "free and viable economy." He said if the Republicans "stay unified among themselves, they will win at least the House in 1962."

In response to a question about the future of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Gen. Eisenhower said Nixon was "one of the great leaders of the Republican party," and whatever he did would be in the "best interests of the country."

After the meeting Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) and House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) also held a joint televised news conference in which they said they had told Gen. Eisenhower that the Kennedy program had "laid a big egg so far" and, if enacted, would result in "deficit spending, increased Government controls and welfare statism."

Dirksen said the Kennedy program "was hot stuff 25 years ago but time had passed it by." He said he told Gen. Eisenhower that the President's proposals have "not found ready acceptance" with both Congress and the public.

Halleck said he had told Gen. Eisenhower that "the American people missed his wisdom and sure hand in

Washington and if he ran for President tomorrow he would win by the biggest landslide in history."

Other GOP Congressional leaders attending the meeting were: Republican National Chairman Sen. Thrus-ton B. Morton (Ky.), Senate minority whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), House minority whip Leslie C. Arends (Ill.), House Republican Policy Committee chairman John W. Byrnes (Wis.), and ranking minority member of the House Rules Committee, Clarence J. Brown (Ohio).

Other developments:

UDALL -- Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall May 2 denied that he had asked a friend, J.K. Evans, an executive of Asiatic Petroleum Co., to solicit oil and gas industry representatives in Washington in order to sell \$100 tickets to a May 27 Democratic dinner marking President Kennedy's birthday. Udall said, however, that he did tell Evans that he hoped Evans and some of his friends would help him fill up an Arizona table at the dinner.

Evans April 5 wrote letters to 56 petroleum industry representatives stating that Udall, "who happens to be a friend of long-standing, has asked me as a personal favor to him to solicit the oil and gas industry in Washington in an effort to help the Secretary dispose of his 'very sizeable quota of tickets for the Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner.'" Udall May 2 said that the letters, which came to his attention three or four days after they were written, caused him to be "appalled," "flabbergasted and embarrassed." He said he immediately asked Evans to withdraw the letter. The letters were publicized in an April 26 article in the Long Island Press and a May 2 article in the Washington Daily News.

Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee William E. Miller (N.Y.) May 2 said President Kennedy should dismiss Udall for what amounted to "blackjacking" of the oil and gas industry. Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah) said "Maybe this is the Democrats' U2 incident. Could we call it the Udall-2 incident?"

'GLORIFYING' PRESIDENT -- A Republican National Committee publication, "Battle Line," April 26 published the text of a letter written April 12 by Herbert W. Klotz, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, stating that Commerce Department officials were not including enough references to President Kennedy in their releases to the public. In his letter Klotz said he was writing on the basis of a White House request.

Presidential press secretary Pierre Salinger April 27 said he knew of no instructions from the White House on the matter. "Battle Line" May 2 said that Salinger had been "100 percent careless with the truth" in denials of White House orders to "glorify" President Kennedy. In the same issue, "Battle Line" published a letter written April 24 by Orren Beatty, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, similar to the one written by Klotz. Beatty, however, said his letter was normal procedure and was not a result of White House recommendations.

Secretary to the Cabinet Frederick G. Dutton May 2 acknowledged that he had written a memorandum advising Government officials to mention President Kennedy in their speeches and requiring that "significant" public releases should be submitted to him 48 hours in advance of publication. Dutton said he issued the memo Feb. 28 without the President's knowledge, but had withdrawn it soon afterward because it had made extra work for the White House staff and had proved unnecessary.

FIRST 100 DAYS -- A special projects subcommittee of the House Republican policy Committee May 2-4 delivered a series of six speeches on the House floor evaluating the first 100 days of the Kennedy Administration.

Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (N.J.) May 2 said the Administration's aid to education plan was "overly ambitious in its goals" and would "almost surely stifle, and not stimulate" local action.

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.) May 3 said "the time has come to take a firm stand for fiscal integrity in the wake of the backwash of the first 100 days."

Rep. William B. Widnall (N.J.), in a May 3 speech, said the Republicans had cooperated with the Administration in some economic matters, but in other areas "the New Frontier programs have violated the very traditions of...individual initiative and enterprise...."

Rep. John V. Lindsay (N.Y.) May 4 said there was a "legislative gap in the field of civil rights. Congress has a job to do and is not doing it, and the Administration, more important, is not suggesting that it should."

Rep. Albert H. Quie (Minn.) May 4 said the Administration's farm policies apparently will cost the taxpayers more money; not reduce the surplus; not benefit consumers; and would jeopardize the market price.

Rep. John J. Rhodes (Ariz.) in a May 4 speech on foreign affairs said there was a "trend toward appeasement" by the Administration.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.N.Y.), in a separate Senate speech, May 4 said President Kennedy had lost the "impetus of his election" and lacked boldness and originality in his first 100 days in office.

Javits listed what he called these five weaknesses of the Kennedy Administration:

1. Failure to meet adequately the issues of productivity and costs.
2. An apparent inability to make Americans aware of the Nation's critical world-wide responsibilities.
3. A legislative program devoid of the boldness which Kennedy made the keynote of his election campaign.
4. A reluctance to face major controversies now by failing to urge quick approval of civil rights and medical care for the aged programs.
5. An absence of vitality in foreign economic policy.

ARIZONA ELECTION

Democrat Morris K. Udall, brother of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, won a narrow victory over his Republican opponent, Mac C. Matheson, Tucson radio station manager, in the special election to fill the House seat in Arizona's 2nd District vacated by the resignation of Stewart Udall. Incomplete unofficial returns from 387 of 421 precincts gave Morris Udall 50,560, or 51.0 percent of the vote, and Matheson 48,599, or 49.0 percent. The voter turnout was light for the District which has 197,281 registered voters, more than two-thirds of whom are Democrats.

Morris Udall said a locally unpopular announcement by his brother, Stewart Udall, that farmers squatting on federal lands along the Colorado River would have to be evacuated, almost cost him the victory. "This was an unpopular decision in the Yuma area," Morris Udall said, "I had counted heavily on winning Yuma County. I lost it."

Another development in the campaign was the April 28 statement by House minority leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.) that Matheson would get a post on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee if elected.

Morris K. Udall Biography

Morris K. Udall, 38, followed the footsteps of his brother, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, when he defeated Mac C. Matheson for Arizona's 2nd Congressional District House seat. Stewart Udall defeated Matheson in 1960 with 55.7 percent of the vote before resigning in favor of his Cabinet post. In the May 2 special election Morris Udall got only 51.0 percent of the vote in the traditionally Democratic District.

During his campaign, Morris Udall supported Kennedy Administration measures for federal aid to education; medical care for the aged and increased minimum wages, with the qualification that they should not unbalance the budget. Political observers usually classified Morris Udall as a moderate; not as liberal as his brother Stewart.

After serving in the Pacific with the Air Force during World War II, Morris Udall was discharged as a Captain in 1946. He received his law degree from the University of Arizona in 1949, and, with his brother Stewart, set up the law firm of Udall and Udall. He was elected to the post of Pima County Attorney in 1952 and served in that capacity for two years. In 1956, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and later the same year served as the chairman of the Arizona Volunteers for Stevenson. Since 1956 he has practiced law in Tucson.

Morris Udall was born June 15, 1922, in St. Johns, Ariz. He was graduated from St. Johns High School and attended the University of Arizona before being drafted in 1942. He makes his home in Tucson with his wife and six children. He is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon).

TENNESSEE REAPPORTIONMENT CASE

The Supreme Court May 1 called for additional argument Oct. 9 on the Tennessee legislative reapportionment case (*Baker v. Carr*). Such a request is occasionally made by the Court when it faces an unusually difficult issue such as the politically sensitive issue of reapportionment. (Weekly Report p. 531)

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS

Thorn Lord, former commissioner of the Port of New York Authority and unsuccessful candidate for the Senate in 1960, April 27 was unanimously elected New Jersey Democratic State Chairman after Gov. Robert B. Meyner asked that his own name be withdrawn from consideration "in the interests of party harmony."

By his action, Meyner, who is constitutionally forbidden to seek a third term, avoided a conflict with the present Democratic gubernatorial nominee, Richard J. Hughes, who strongly supported Lord for the post.

PRESSURE GROUPS SPENT \$3.97 MILLION ON LOBBYING IN 1960

The cost of influencing Congress as reported by the pressure groups themselves dropped slightly during 1960. A check by Congressional Quarterly of official reports filed by 284 Washington-based pressure groups showed that the money reported spent on lobbying failed to reach \$4 million for the first time since 1957. It was only the third time that reported lobby spending had fallen short of the \$4-million mark since the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act was passed in 1946. (See box, next page)

Under the 1946 Lobby Act, all groups attempting to influence the passage or defeat of legislation by Congress are required to register with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House and to file reports showing how much they spent on lobbying in each quarter. However, the precise requirements as to what expenditures should be listed are vague. During 1960, the 284 organizations filing spending reports showed expenditures totaling \$3,967,377.15. Lobby spending during 1959, according to reports filed by 280 organizations, totaled \$4,281,468.35. (1960 Almanac p. 654)

'Wonnies' Lead

Leading all registered pressure groups in lobby spending during 1960, as reported pursuant to the 1946 Act, was the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A. Inc., or the "Wonnies," as they are known in Washington. The Wonnies, with 93,000 members, spent \$200,623 in pursuit of their long-cherished legislative goal -- a bill setting up a separate pension system for veterans of the 1917-18 war.

The Wonnies in 1960 abandoned their traditional demand for flat \$100 monthly pensions for all World War I veterans and instead called for increases of up to 30 percent in current pensions. The top pension currently paid to World War I veterans is \$78.75.

A spokesman for the Wonnies April 12 told Congressional Quarterly that the group had no paid lobbyist on Capitol Hill. He said the Wonnies believe a more effective way of pressuring Congress is to bring veterans from different part of the country to Washington to see their own Senators and Representatives. A "hometown boy" has more influence with a Congress Member than a Washington lobbyist, he said.

While veterans are on these missions to Washington they are paid \$20 per day plus transportation costs, the Wonnies official said. The cost of reimbursing several hundred home-grown lobbyists during 1960 was what pushed the Wonnies' lobby spending figure up to \$200,000, he said.

No other group came close to the Wonnies' lobby spending figure in 1960. Most of the other big spenders of 1960 were well-known, national organizations which consistently rank near the top of the lobby spending list. One group, however, the American Petroleum Institute, was a newcomer to the ranks of the top spenders.

The API, which represents all elements of the petroleum institute and regards itself as more of a technical clearing house than as a lobbying device, re-

Top Spenders

Ten organizations reported spending more than \$75,000 on lobbying during 1960. Each is listed below, with spending figures for both 1960 and 1959.

Organization	1960	1959
Veterans of World War One of the U.S.A. Inc.	\$200,623	"None"
AFL-CIO (national headquarters)	129,157	\$132,053
American Farm Bureau Federation	101,412	105,038
American Legion	99,220	102,132
National Education Assn.	96,914	106,399
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	95,765*	242,951
American Petroleum Institute	91,420	35,549
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO)	85,260	74,406
National Farmers Union	78,841	82,156
National Housing Conference	76,367	78,571

Fifteen other groups reported spending in excess of \$50,000 during 1960:

International Assn. of Machinists, Washington, D.C. lodge (AFL-CIO) -- \$72,734; American Medical Assn. -- \$72,634; National Assn. of Home Builders -- \$69,497; American Trucking Assns. -- \$69,373; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO) -- \$67,792; National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO) -- \$66,692; National Committee for Insurance Taxation -- \$64,590; Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy -- \$61,613; U.S. Savings and Loan League -- \$58,752; Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO) -- \$56,000; AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department -- \$55,731; National Federation of Independent Businesses -- \$55,011; American Hospital Assn. -- \$54,052; National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation -- \$53,059*; National Retail Merchants Assn. -- \$51,161.

*Spending reports filed through first three quarters of 1960 only.

ported spending \$91,420 in 1960, compared to \$35,549 in 1959. The increase, said an API spokesman, reflected the cost of a nationwide campaign to get Congress to let the federal tax on gasoline revert back to three cents per gallon at the end of fiscal 1961.

The API launched its drive against the four-cent gasoline tax late in 1960 when it distributed thousands of petitions to service stations around the country.

The API said the cost of printing and distributing these petitions ran close to \$50,000. The API's lobbying campaign was not helped when President Kennedy recently recommended that Congress continue the fuel tax at four cents per gallon. (Weekly Report p. 491)

284 REGISTERED LOBBYISTS AND WHAT THEY SPENT IN 1960

Following is a list of 284 registered lobby groups and the amounts each reported spending in 1960 for lobbying activities. The organizations are divided alphabetically into six categories: Business, Citizens, Employee and Labor, Farm, Military and Veterans, and Professional. Many groups had not filed their final fourth quarter reports although the deadline was Jan. 20. The number of asterisks following spending figures indicates the last quarter for which a report was made; a single asterisk (*) for the first quarter, a double asterisk (**) for the second quarter, three asterisks (***) for the third. All others reported at the end of the fourth quarter. Groups that filed reports but reported no spending are marked "None."

Business Groups

Aerospace Industries Assn.	\$24,190.65
Air Freight Forwarders Assn.	None
Air Transport Assn. of America	28,195.88
American Automobile Assn.	None
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages Inc.	271.95
American Carpet Institute	8,817.51
American Cotton Manufacturers Institute Inc.	31,658.18
American Gas Assn.	None
American Hotel Assn.	None
American Life Convention	164.08
American Merchant Marine Institute Inc.	4,125.00
American Paper and Pulp Assn.	None
American Petroleum Institute	91,420.00
American Pulpwood Assn.	None
American Retail Federation	8,200.81
American Short Line Railroad Assn.	6,944.14
American Steamship Committee on Conference Studies	48,032.88
American Sugar Beet Policy Committee	125.00
American Textile Machinery Assn.	None
American Thrift Assembly	31,769.95**
American Tramp Shipowners Assn. Inc.	32,492.47
American Trucking Assns. Inc.	69,373.05
American Warehousemen's Assn.	None
Apparel Industry Committee on Imports	12,244.21***
Arkansas Railroad Committee	3,304.50***
Associated General Contractors of America Inc.	None

Yearly Totals

Total spending reported by groups under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for each full year since the law's enactment:

Year	Spending	Year	Spending
1960	\$3,967,377	1953	\$4,445,841
1959	4,281,468	1952	4,823,981
1958	4,132,719	1951	8,771,097
1957	3,818,177	1950	10,303,204
1956	3,957,120	1949	7,969,710
1955	4,365,843	1948	6,763,480
1954	4,286,158	1947	5,191,856

Associated Third Class Mail Users	\$13,200.03
Assn. of American Railroads	45,579.61
Assn. of American Shipowners	None*
Assn. of Casualty and Surety Companies	9,186.88
Assn. of Stock Exchange Firms	6,882.42
Assn. of Western Railways	1,574.35
Atlantic, Gulf and Great Lakes Shipbuilders	25,542.49
Atlantic Refining Co.	3,000.00
Balfour Guthrie Co.	648.80**
Blue Cross Commission	None***
Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.	25,029.00
Cities Service Petroleum Inc.	118.00
Clear Channel Broadcasting Service	None
Clothespin Manufacturers of America	265.28**
Colorado Railroad Assn.	1,320.97
Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing	None***
Committee for Oil Pipe Lines	None**
Committee for Study of Revenue Bond Financing	15,262.08
Committee on Cooperative Advertising	69.73***
Contracting Plasterers and Lathers Assn.	75.00**
Council of Mechanical Specialty Contracting Industries Inc.	None
Council of State Chambers of Commerce	2,169.97***
Credit Union National Assn. Inc.	2,570.20***
Eastern Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	241.61
Fluorspar Consumers Committee	49,487.44
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Assn. Inc.	None
Grain and Feed Dealers National Assn.	154.12
Group Health Assn. of America	434.00
Gypsum Assn.	None***
Health Insurance Assn. of America	5,053.72
Home Manufacturers Assn.	4,000.00
Illinois Railroad Assn.	1,418.96
Independent Natural Gas Assn. of America	78.40
Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel Inc.	101.00
Interstate Manufacturers Assn.	10.50
Iron Ore Lessors Assn. Inc.	5,194.47
Jewelry Industry Tax Committee Inc.	104.75*
Lake Carriers Assn.	None
Last Manufacturers Assn.	200.00**
Life Insurance Assn. of America	18,549.48
Manufacturing Chemists of America	7,425.00***
Michigan Hospital Service	6,130.41
Mobile Home Dealers Assn.	84.25
National Associated Businessmen Inc.	4,067.32
National Assn. and Council of Business Schools	None**
National Assn. of Direct Selling Companies	67.00

National Assn. of Electric Companies	\$39,111.45
National Assn. of Frozen Food Packers	None
National Assn. of Home Builders	69,497.96
National Assn. of Insurance Agents	35,404.51
National Assn. of Life Underwriters	2,387.53**
National Assn. of Margarine Manufacturers	None
National Assn. of Motor Bus Owners	None***
National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks	3,869.22
National Assn. of Plumbing Contractors	214.60
National Assn. of Postmasters of the U.S.	3,000.00***
National Assn. of Real Estate Boards	33,421.70
National Assn. of Travel Organizations	2,676.00
National Bureau of Lathing and Plastering	None*
National Business Publications Inc.	4,070.11
National Canners Assn.	21,132.33
National Coal Assn.	None
National Committee for Effective Design Legislation	4,417.83
National Committee for Insurance Taxation	64,590.65
National Committee on Parcel Post Size and Weight Limitations	None
National Committee for the Universal Copyright Convention	None***
National Conference for Repeal of Taxes on Transportation	53,059.50***
National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Assn.	425.00
National Cotton Council of America	23,001.71
National Council of Business Mail Inc.	2,953.54
National Economic Council Inc.	3,012.03
National Electrical Contractors Assn. Inc.	None
National Electrical Manufacturers Assn.	8,065.42
National Federation of Independent Businesses Inc.	55,011.42
National Food Brokers Assn.	2,157.40**
National Independent Meat Packers Assn.	8,178.34
National League of Insured Savings Assn.	7,415.67
National Limestone Institute	5,651.00
National Lumber Manufacturers Assn.	9,915.99
National Parking Assn.	None
National Restaurant Assn.	24,018.34***
National Retail Furniture Assn.	None
National Retail Merchants Assn.	51,161.86
National Shoe Manufacturers Assn.	517.75
National Small Business Men's Assn.	11,257.72
National Tax Relief Coalition	None***
National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Assn.	92.00
Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy	61,613.72
New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Assn.	10,373.23
New York Stock Exchange	9,000.00
Northwest Committee for Transportation Planning	1,789.23**
Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute - Government Relations Committee	None
Ohio Railroad Assn.	3,326.16
Pacific American Tankship Assn.	6,500.00
Pitcairn Co.	9,154.25
Regional Broadcasters	5,980.25**

Breakdown by Category

Here are the number of organizations reporting and the total amount spent in 1960 in each of the group classifications of the lobby interests:

Category	Number Reporting	Amount Reported
Business	142	\$1,466,561.04
Citizens	56	452,877.40
Employee and Labor	38	1,040,332.44
Farm	22	334,735.47
Military and Veterans	10	332,419.72
Professional	16	340,451.08
TOTAL	284	\$3,967,377.15

Science Materials Center Inc.	\$ 3,239.95***
Silver Users Assn.	3,300.79
Six Agency Committee	18,067.55
Southern Pacific Co., Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad	None
Southern Pine Industry Committee	5,943.41***
Southern States Industrial Council	34,776.93
Spring Air Co.	1,619.30
Standard Public Relations Inc.	1,200.00
Television Service Assn. of Metropolitan Washington, Inc.	90.00*
Trade Relations Council of the U.S. Inc.	None
Transportation Assn. of America	None***
Union Producing Co. and United Gas Pipe Line Co.	3,049.74
United States Cuban Sugar Council	2,187.30**
United States-Japan Trade Council	1,335.00
United States Savings and Loan League	58,752.14
United States Trust Co. of New York	677.03
Washington, D.C. Board of Trade	None
Waterways Bulk Transportation Council Inc.	None**
Western States Meat Packers Assn. Inc.	98.13***
Wherry Housing Assn.	18,170.85***

Citizens' Groups

American Assn. of Port Authorities	None
Aircraft Owners and Pilots Assn.	\$ 1,471.38
American Cancer Society	30,186.05
American Civil Liberties Union Inc.	4,341.82
American Israel Public Affairs Committee	11,658.16
American Justice Assn. Inc.	13.50
American Parents Committee Inc.	8,468.88
American Yugoslav Claims Committee	675.63***
Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation	None
Area Employment Expansion Committee	4,195.47
Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation	3,625.62***
Bulgarian Claims Committee	516.58***
Charitable Contributors Assn.	602.18
Christian Amendment Movement	17,509.99

Citizens Foreign Aid Committee	None***
Committee for Collective Security	\$ 673.88
Committee for a National Trade Policy, Legislative Committee	1,368.89
Committee for the Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property	300.00***
Committee to Strengthen the Frontiers of Freedom	34,033.15
Committee to Support U.S. Congress Bill Creating a Commission On Obscene Matter and Materials	33.47
Conference on State Defense	None
Council for Exceptional Children	401.42***
Council of Conservationists	None***
County Supervisors' Civic Assn. of Calif.	2,011.02***
Family Tax Assn.	14,167.64
Far East Group, Inc.	121.53***
Florida Inland Navigation District	2,850.35
Florida Ship Canal Navigation District	2,973.80
Foreign Policy Clearing House	2,165.00***
Friends Committee on National Legislation	29,928.25
General Federation of Women's Clubs	None***
Home Town Free Television Assn.	2,550.43
Japanese American Citizens League	737.00
Liberty Under Law Inc.	47.22
Lobby for Peace	7,344.88
National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People	None
National Committee for Research in Neurological Disorders	6,000.00***
National Congress of Parents and Teachers	None
National Council, Junior Order, United American Mechanics	615.00
National Housing Conference	76,367.65
National Multiple Sclerosis Society	2,416.90
National Reclamation Assn.	45,471.87
National Rehabilitation Assn.	2,185.05***
National Retired Teachers Assn. and American Assn. of Retired Persons	73.09**
National Rivers and Harbors Congress	46,482.00
National Student Committee for the Loyalty Oath	899.20*
National Tax Equality Assn.	19,132.50***
National Woman's Christian Temperance Union	6,416.22
Society for Animal Protection Legislation	4,978.16
Texas Water Conservation Assn.	26,504.80
Townsend Plan Inc.	None***
Trustees for Conservation	7,826.20***
United Cerebral Palsy Assns. Inc.	4,028.16***
United World Federalists Inc.	2,637.82
Washington Home Rule Committee Inc.	13,362.41
West Coast Inland Navigation District	2,507.10

Law on Spending Reports

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946 requires spending reports to be filed quarterly by anybody who "directly or indirectly, solicits, collects or receives money or any other thing of value to be used principally to aid, or the principal purpose of which person is to aid, in the accomplishment of any of the following purposes: (a) the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S.; (b) to influence, directly or indirectly, the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the U.S." A Supreme Court decision in 1954 (U.S. v. Harriss, 347 US 612) in effect limited the lobby law's applicability to "direct communication with Members of Congress."

The Act's vagueness on what constitutes lobby spending permits pressure groups to decide for themselves what they shall report as lobby expenditures. The Act specifies that all registered organizations file financial reports by the 10th day of the month following the end of the quarter.

Employee and Labor Groups

Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.	\$ 1,001.65***
Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America Inc. (AFL-CIO)	808.82
American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO)	13,401.31**
American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO)	200.00**
AFL-CIO	129,157.48
AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept.	55,731.42
AFL-CIO Maritime Committee	5,362.51*
America's Wage Earners Protective Conference	5,235.69
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers	36,492.19
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (AFL-CIO)	67,792.53
Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (AFL-CIO)	16,508.17***
Canal Zone Central Labor Union Metal-Trades Council (AFL-CIO)	1,324.72*
Division 689, Amalgamated Assn. of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL-CIO)	371.32
Government Employees Council (AFL-CIO)	31,581.20
Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades	3,143.58**
International Assn. of Machinists (AFL-CIO)	3,424.82*
International Assn. of Machinists, District Lodge No. 44 (AFL-CIO)	72,734.26
International Brotherhood of Teamsters	95,765.56***

International Union of Electrical,
Radio and Machine Workers (AFL-CIO) \$ 5,995.00

Labor Bureau of the Middle West None
Labor-Management Maritime Committee 21,981.11

National Assn. of Letter Carriers (AFL-CIO) 66,692.58

National Assn. of Motor Bus Operators None*

National Assn. of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (AFL-CIO) 5,837.71***

National Assn. of Postal Supervisors 27,994.77

National Assn. of Retired Civil Employees 3,985.00***

National Council of Naval Air Station Employees 171.44***

National Federation of Federal Employees 29,671.51

National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL-CIO) 85,260.81

National Postal Clerks' Union 16,443.00***

National Postal Transport Assn. (AFL-CIO) 36,026.34

National Rural Letter Carriers Assn. 33,181.04

Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen 23,868.27

Organization of Professional Employees of the Department of Agriculture 1,183.02

Railroad Pension Conference 371.91

Railway Labor Executives Assn. (AFL-CIO)† 56,000.00

Retirement Federation of Civil Service Employees of the U.S. Government 37,331.96

Seafarers Section, Maritime Trades Dept. (AFL-CIO) 48,299.74

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives \$ 11,113.08

National Farmers Union, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America 78,841.48

National Grange 35,276.00

National Independent Dairies Assn. 499.47

National Livestock Tax Committee 9,042.22

National Milk Producers Federation 18,526.59

National Rural Electric Cooperative Assn. 1,973.60

National Wool Growers Assn. 15,001.05

Plains Cotton Growers Assn. 4,850.00

Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Assn. 450.00

Tobacco Associates Inc. 4,230.00

Western Cotton Growers Assn. of Calif. 10,079.28**

Military and Veterans' Groups

American Legion \$99,220.60

American Veterans Committee 155.20

American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS) 5,647.50

Disabled American Veterans 7,289.51

Disabled Officers Assn. 15,007.20

Military Survivors Inc. 4,476.50

Reserve Officers Assn. of the U.S. None

Retired Officers Assn. None

United American Veterans Commentator None**

Veterans of World War One of the U.S.A. Inc. 200,623.21

Professional Groups

American Dental Assn. \$47,844.47

American Hospital Assn. 54,052.37

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants 72.18**

American Library Assn. 9,863.63***

American Medical Assn. 72,634.76

American Nurses' Assn. Inc. 19,072.06

American Optometric Assn. Inc. 14,786.63

American Osteopathic Assn. 2,148.36

American Veterinary Medical Assn. 1,821.14

American Vocational Assn. Inc. None

Assn. of American Physicians and Surgeons Inc. 1,500.00

Medical Society of Washington, D.C. None

National Assn. of Social Workers 2,235.00

National Education Assn. of the U.S., Division of Legislation and Federal Relations 96,914.21

National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs Inc. 1,982.67*

National Society of Professional Engineers 15,523.60

Farm Groups

American Farm Bureau Federation \$ 101,412.00

American National Cattlemen's Assn. 17,714.40

Florida Citrus Mutual 8,937.59

Florida Fruit and Vegetable Assn. 379.71

Forest Farmers Assn. Cooperative 621.68

Institute of American Poultry Industries 1,992.50

Milk Industry Foundation None

National Assn. of Agricultural Stabilization and County Conservation Office Employees 5,985.00

National Assn. of Soil Conservation Districts 2,579.09

National Assn. of Wheat Growers 5,230.73***

†The Railway Labor Executives Assn. is composed of the chief executives of 22 labor organizations; 21 are AFL-CIO and one is unaffiliated.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 'SELF-RESTRAINT' IN NEWS COVERAGE

Following is a partial text of an April 27 address of the President at the dinner of the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers Association, in New York City:

You bear heavy responsibilities these days and an article I read some time ago reminded me of how particularly heavily the burdens of present day events bear upon your profession.

You may remember that in 1851 The New York Herald Tribune, under the sponsorship and publishing of Horace Greeley, included as its London correspondent an obscure journalist by the name of Karl Marx.

We are told that foreign correspondent Marx, stone broke, and with a family ill and undernourished, constantly appealed to Greeley and Managing Editor Charles Dana for an increase in his munificent salary of \$5 per installment, a salary which he and Engels ungratefully labeled as the "lousiest petty bourgeois cheating."

But when all his financial appeals were refused, Marx looked around for other means of livelihood and fame, eventually terminating his relationship with The Tribune and devoting his talents full time to the cause that would bequeath to the world the seeds of Leninism, Stalinism, revolution and the cold war.

If only this capitalistic New York newspaper had treated him more kindly; if only Marx had remained a foreign correspondent, history might have been different and I hope all publishers will bear this lesson in mind the next time they receive a poverty-stricken appeal for a small increase in the expense account from an obscure newspaper man....

My purpose here tonight is not to deliver the usual assault on the so-called one-party press. On the contrary, in recent months I have rarely heard any complaints about political bias in the press except from a few Republicans. Nor is it my purpose tonight to discuss or defend the televising of Presidential press conferences. I think it is highly beneficial to have some 20,000,000 Americans regularly sit in on these conferences to observe, if I may say so, the incisive, the intelligent and the courteous qualities displayed by your Washington correspondents.

Nor, finally, are these remarks intended to examine the proper degree of privacy which the press should allow to any President and his family. If in the last few months your White House reporters and photographers had been attending church services with regularity that has surely done them no harm. On the other hand, I realize that your staff and wire service photographers may be complaining that they do not enjoy the same green privileges at the local golf courses which they once did. It is true that my predecessor did not object as I do to pictures of one's golfing skill in action. But neither on the other hand did he ever bean a Secret Service man.

My topic tonight is a more sober one of concern to publishers as well as editors. I want to talk about our common responsibilities in the face of a common challenge. The events of recent weeks may have helped to illuminate that challenge for some; but the dimensions of its threat have loomed large on the horizon for many years. Whatever our hopes may be for the future -- for reducing this threat or living with it -- there is no escaping either the gravity or the totality of its challenge to our survival and to our security -- a challenge that confronts us in unaccustomed ways in every sphere of human activity.

This deadly challenge imposes upon our society two requirements of direct concern both to the press and to the President -- two requirements that may seem almost contradictory in tone, but which must be reconciled and fulfilled if we are to meet this national peril. I refer, first, to the need for far greater public information; and, second, to the need for far greater official secrecy.

I

The very word "secrecy" is repugnant in a free and open society; and we are as a people inherently and historically opposed to secret societies, to secret oaths and to secret proceedings.

We decided long ago that the dangers of excessive and unwarranted concealment of pertinent facts far outweighed the dangers which are cited to justify it. Even today, there is little value in opposing the threat of a closed society by imitating its arbitrary restrictions. Even today, there is little value in insuring the survival of our nation if our traditions do not survive with it. And there is very grave danger that an announced need for increased security will be seized upon by those anxious to expand its meaning to the very limits of official censorship and concealment.

That I do not intend to permit to the extent that it is in my control. And no official of my Administration, whether his rank is high or low, civilian or military, should interpret my words here tonight as an excuse to censor the news, to stifle dissent, to cover up our mistakes or to withhold from the press and the public the facts they deserve to know.

But I do ask every publisher, every editor, and every newsman in the nation to re-examine his own standards, and to recognize the nature of our country's peril. In time of war, the government and the press have customarily joined in an effort, based largely on self-discipline, to prevent unauthorized disclosures to the enemy. In time of "clear and present danger," the courts have held that even the privileged rights of the First Amendment must yield to the public's need for national security.

Today no war has been declared -- and however fierce the struggle may be, it may never be declared in traditional fashion. Our way of life is under attack. Those who make themselves our enemy are advancing around the globe. The survival of our friends is in danger. And yet no war has been declared, no borders have been crossed by marching troops, no missiles have been fired.

If the press is awaiting a declaration of war before it imposes the self-discipline of combat conditions, then I can only say that no war ever posed a greater threat to our security. If you are awaiting a finding of "clear and present danger," then I can only say that the danger has never been more clear and its presence has never been more imminent.

It requires a change in outlook, a change in tactics, a change in missions -- by the government, by the people, by every businessman or labor leader -- and by every newspaper. For we are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies primarily on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence -- on infiltration instead of invasion, on subversion instead of elections, on intimidation instead of free choice, on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system which has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly-knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific and political operations.

Its preparations are concealed, not published. Its mistakes are buried, not headlined. Its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned, no rumor is printed, no secret is revealed. It conducts the Cold War, in short, with a war-time discipline no democracy would ever hope or wish to match.

Nevertheless, every democracy recognizes the necessary restraints of national security -- and the question remains whether those restraints need to be more strictly observed if we are to oppose this kind of attack as well as outright invasion.

For the facts of the matter are that this nation's foes have openly boasted of acquiring through our newspapers information they would otherwise hire agents to acquire through theft, bribery or espionage; that details of this nation's covert preparations to counter the enemy's covert operations have been available to every newspaper reader, friend and foe alike; that the size, the strength, the location and the nature of our forces and weapons, and our plans and strategy for their use, have all been pin-pointed in the press and other news media to a degree sufficient to satisfy any foreign power; and that, in at least one case, the publication of details concerning a secret mechanism whereby satellites were followed required its alteration at the expense of considerable time and money.

The newspapers which printed these stories were loyal, patriotic, responsible and well-meaning. Had we been engaged in open warfare, they undoubtedly would not have published such items. But in the absence of open warfare, they recognized only the tests of journalism and not the tests of national security. And my question tonight is whether additional tests should not now be adopted.

That question is for you alone to answer. No public official should answer it for you. No governmental plan should impose its restraints against your will. But I would be failing in my duty to the nation, in considering all of our responsibilities that we now bear and all of the means at hand to meet those responsibilities, if I did not commend this problem to your attention, and urge its thoughtful consideration.

On many earlier occasions, I have said -- and your newspapers have constantly said -- that these are times that appeal to every citizen's sense of sacrifice and self-discipline. They call out to every citizen to weigh his rights and comforts against his obligations to the common good. I cannot now believe that those citizens who serve in the newspaper business consider themselves exempt from that appeal.

I have no intention of establishing a new Office of War Information to govern the flow of news. I am not suggesting any new forms of censorship or new types of security classifications. I have no easy answer to the dilemma that I have posed, and would not seek to impose it if I had one. But I am asking the members of the newspaper profession and industry in this country to reexamine their own responsibilities -- to consider the degree and the nature of the present danger -- and to heed the duty of self-restraint which that danger imposes upon us all.

Every newspaper now asks itself, with respect to every story: "Is it news?" All I suggest is that you add the question: "Is it in the interest of the national security?" And I hope that every group in America -- unions and businessmen and public officials at every level -- will ask the same question of their endeavors, and subject their actions to this same exacting test.

And should the press of America consider and recommend the voluntary assumption of specific new steps or machinery, I can assure you that we will cooperate whole-heartedly with those recommendations.

Perhaps there will be no recommendations. Perhaps there is no answer to the dilemma faced by a free and open society in a cold and secret war. In times of peace, any discussion of this subject, and any action that results, are both painful and without precedent. But this a time of peace and peril which knows no precedent in history.

II

It is the unprecedented nature of this challenge that also gives rise to your second obligation -- an obligation which I share. And that is our obligation to inform and alert the American people -- to make certain that they possess all the facts that they need, and understand them as well -- the perils, the prospects, the purposes of our program and the choices that we face.

No President should fear public scrutiny of his program. For from that scrutiny comes understanding; and from that understanding comes support or opposition. And both are necessary. I am not asking your newspapers to support the Administration, but I am asking your help in the tremendous task of informing and alerting the American people. For I have complete confidence in the response and dedication of our citizens whenever they are fully informed.

I not only could not stifle controversy among your readers -- I welcome it. This Administration intends to be candid about its errors; for, as a wise man once said: "An error doesn't become a mistake until you refuse to correct it." We intend to accept full responsibility for our errors; and we expect you to point them out when we miss them.

Without debate, without criticism, no Administration and no country can succeed -- and no republic can survive. That is why the Athenian law-maker Solon decreed it a crime for the citizen to shrink from controversy. And that is why our press was protected by the First Amendment -- the only business in America specifically protected by the Constitution -- not primarily to amuse and entertain, not to emphasize the trivial and the sentimental, not to simply "give the public what it wants" -- but to inform, to arouse, to reflect, to state our dangers and our oppor-

tunities, to indicate our crises and our choices, to lead, mold, educate and sometimes even anger public opinion.

This means greater coverage and analysis of international news -- for it is no longer far away and foreign but close at hand and local. It means greater attention to improved understanding of the news as well as improved transmission. And it means, finally, that government at all levels must meet its obligation to provide you with the fullest possible information outside the narrowest limits of national security -- and we intend to do it.

III

It was early in the Seventeenth Century that Francis Bacon remarked on three recent inventions already transforming the world: the compass, gunpowder and the printing press. Now the links between the nations first forged by the compass have made us all citizens of the world, the hopes and threats of one becoming the hopes and threats of us all. In that one world's efforts to live together, the evolution of gunpowder to its ultimate limit has warned mankind of the terrible consequences of failure.

And so it is to the printing press -- to the recorder of man's deeds, the keeper of his conscience, the courier of his news -- that we look for strength and assistance, confident that with your help man will be what he was born to be: free and independent.

PROTECTION OF SUCCESSORS

Following is the text of an April 24 letter from the President to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate transmitting draft legislation authorizing protection for successors to the Presidency:

Dear Mr. President: (Dear Mr. Speaker:)

I am transmitting herewith a draft of a proposed bill to provide penalties for threats against the successors to the Presidency, to authorize their protection by the Secret Service, and for other purposes.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to: (1) close gaps that exist in present law with respect to threats against, and Secret Service protection for, the person who is next in line to the Presidency; (2) authorize full-time protection of the Vice President; and (3) authorize the protection of a former President for a reasonable period of time after he leaves office.

The existing law governing threats against and protection for the person next in line to the Presidency applies only to the President-elect and the Vice President of the United States. It does not apply to the person next in line to the Presidency when a President has died and the Vice President has become President or when some disability has resulted in the succession of the Vice President to the Presidency. Nor does existing law make any provision for the protection of the Vice President-elect between Election Day and the date he assumes his office. Since it is the purpose of the law to provide protection for both the President and the person next in line to succeed him, there appears to be an obvious gap in the existing statutes. The proposed legislation would close that gap.

The bill, when enacted, will also provide for protection of the Vice President at all times. At present, he must request the attendance of Secret Service agents. The proposed legislation would remove the necessity for such a request.

Finally, the proposed legislation would specifically authorize the Secret Service to continue to provide a staff of five or six agents for a period of six months to the former President immediately after he leaves office. Although no longer the Chief Executive, he continues to be exposed to harmful acts by mentally deranged individuals or persons bearing grudges for a short time after he leaves office. The furnishing of such protection would, however, be left to the discretion of the former President.

It would be appreciated if you would lay the proposed bill before the Senate. A similar proposed bill has been transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,
John F. Kennedy

DEPRESSED AREAS BILL

Following is a text of remarks by the President May 1 on signing the Area Redevelopment Act (S 1): (Weekly Report p. 708)

I want to express my great pleasure in signing this bill, which has been before the Congress and before the people for many years. It passed both the House and Senate on several occasions, and it is a great satisfaction now to have it finally signed into law.

This bill will help make it possible for thousands of Americans who want to work, to work. It will be of special help to those areas which have been subjected to chronic unemployment for many months, and in some cases for many years.

In this free society we want to make it possible for everyone to find a job who wants to work and support their families, and this bill is an important step in that direction.

This bill has become law because of the devoted efforts of a number of Members of the House and Senate, on both sides of the aisle, who have persevered at times against substantial obstacles. And as a result of their efforts we now see it become law.

I want to commend the Members of the House and Senate who have been identified with this issue for a number of years -- and they surround me here on both sides. I want to congratulate them and to say that there is no piece of legislation which has been passed which gives me greater satisfaction to sign.

I want to announce that Secretary Hodges, in whose Department the responsibility is placed, is going right to work now in organizing this matter.

And I want to announce the appointment of William Batt of Pennsylvania, who has probably more experience in working in this matter than any other American -- who has been working in the State of Pennsylvania on the same subject, who was a member of Senator Douglas' task force in the investigation of the problem in West Virginia, who is very familiar with the problems in Eastern Kentucky and Southern Illinois and parts of Ohio. So that he will take on the responsibility of administering this Act.

I think we are fortunate to have him, and glad he is with us today.

REORGANIZATION PLANS

Following are the texts of two messages from President Kennedy to Congress transmitting reorganization plans for the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Communications Commission. The plans were submitted pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, which made such plans effective 60 days after submission unless disapproved by a simple majority vote of either house of Congress: (See p. 766)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1961, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganization in the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1961 follows upon my message of April 13, 1961, to the Congress of the United States. It is believed that the taking effect of the reorganizations included in this plan will provide for greater efficiency in the dispatch of the business of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The plan provides for greater flexibility in the handling of the business before the Commission, permitting its disposition at different levels so as better to promote its efficient dispatch. Thus matters both of an adjudicatory and regulatory nature may, depending upon their importance and their complexity, be finally consummated by divisions of the Commission, individual Commissioners, hearing examiners, and, subject to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 241), by other employees. This will relieve the Commissioners from the necessity of dealing with many matters of lesser importance and thus conserve their time for the consideration of major matters of policy and planning. There is, however, reserved to the Commission as a whole the right to review any

such decision, report or certification either upon its own initiative or upon the petition of a party or intervenor demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Commission the desirability of having the matter reviewed at the top level.

Provision is also made, in order to maintain the fundamental bipartisan concept explicit in the basic statute creating the Commission, for mandatory review of any such decision, report or certification upon the vote of a majority of the Commissioners less one member.

Inasmuch as the assignment of delegated functions in particular cases and with reference to particular problems to divisions of the Commission, to Commissioners, to hearing examiners, to employees and boards of employees must require continuous and flexible handling, depending both upon the amount and nature of the business, that function is placed in the Chairman by section 2 of the plan.

By providing sound organizational arrangements, the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the accompanying reorganization plan will make possible more economical and expeditious administration of the affected functions. It is, however, impracticable to itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by such taking effect.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the reorganization plan transmitted herewith is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

John F. Kennedy

The White House, April 27, 1961.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1961, prepared in accordance with the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, and providing for reorganization in the Federal Communications Commission.

This Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1961 follows upon my message of April 13, 1961, to the Congress of the United States. It is believed that the taking effect of the reorganizations included in this plan will provide for greater efficiency in the dispatch of the business of the Federal Communications Commission.

The plan provides for greater flexibility in the handling of the business before the Commission, permitting its disposition at different levels so as better to promote its efficient dispatch. Thus matters both of an adjudicatory and regulatory nature may, depending upon their importance and their complexity, be finally consummated by divisions of the Commission, individual Commissioners, hearing examiners, and, subject to the provisions of section 7(a) of the Administrative Procedure Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 241), by other employees. This will relieve the Commissioners from the necessity of dealing with many matters of lesser importance and thus conserve their time for the consideration of major matters of policy and planning. There is, however, reserved to the Commission as a whole the right to review any such decision, report, or certification either upon its own initiative or upon the petition of a party or intervenor demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Commission the desirability of having the matter reviewed at the top level.

Provision is also made, in order to maintain the fundamental bipartisan concept explicit in the basic statute creating the Commission, for mandatory review of any such decision, report, or certification upon the vote of a majority of the Commissioners less one member. In order to substitute this principle of discretionary review for the principle of mandatory review pursuant to exceptions that may be taken by a party, functions of the Commission calling for the hearing of oral argument's on such exceptions under subsection (b) of section 409 of the Communications Act of 1934 (66 Stat. 721), as amended, are abolished.

Inasmuch as the assignment of delegated functions in particular cases and with reference to particular problems to divisions of the Commission, to Commissioners, to hearing examiners, to employees and boards of employees must require continuous and flexible handling, depending both upon the amount and nature of the business, that function is placed in the Chairman by section 2 of the plan.

Section 3 of the plan also abolishes the "review staff" together with the functions established by section 5(c) of the Communications Act of 1934 (66 Stat. 712), as amended. They can be better performed by the Commissioners themselves, with such assistance as they may desire from persons they deem appropriately qualified.

By providing sound organizational arrangements, the taking effect of the reorganizations included in the accompanying reorganization plan will make possible more economical and expeditious administration of the affected functions. It is, however, impracticable to itemize at this time the reductions of expenditures which it is probable will be brought about by such taking effect.

After investigation, I have found and hereby declare that each reorganization included in the reorganization plan transmitted herewith is necessary to accomplish one or more of the purposes set forth in section 2(a) of the Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended.

I recommend that the Congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective.

John F. Kennedy

The White House, April 27, 1961.

44 COMMITTEES TERMINATED

President Kennedy April 8 announced termination of 44 interdepartmental committees as part of "the Administration's continuing effort to abolish non-essential governmental agencies and place responsibility in specific individuals to the maximum extent possible." Any continuing work of the committees was assigned to appropriate Department heads.

The White House said termination had been recommended by Department heads in response to the President's March 11 directive which abolished 17 committees of direct White House concern and requested similar action by Executive Branch agencies. (Weekly Report p. 428)

The committees ordered terminated:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -- Joint Committee, Federal Extension Service and Department of Labor; Joint Committee on Application of Protective Dusts and Sprays to Stored Grains; Interdepartmental Sugar Policy Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE -- Joint Census - U.S. Department of Agriculture Committee; Statistical Abstract Advisory Committee; Joint Army-Navy-Maritime Administrative Ship Repair Contract Board.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE -- Committee for the Youth Corrections Act.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR -- Stay-in-School Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE -- Ad Hoc Committee on Hemispheric Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange; Ad Hoc Interagency Committee on OECD; Tourism Working Group; Backstopping Committee for the NATO Planning Board for European Inland Surface Transportation; Backstopping Committee for the Civil Communications Planning Committee of NATO; Backstopping Committee for the NATO Food and Agricultural Planning Committee; Federal Commonwealth Coordinating Committee; Interagency Committee for Cultural and Public Affairs Aspects of U.S. - Japan 1960 Centennial; Interagency Committee on English Teaching; Interagency Consultative Committee on Administrative Support; Interagency Nuclear Coordinating Committee; US-USSR Lend-Lease Settlement Committee; Working Group II Division Control Panel of the Economic Defense Advisory Committee; Working Group II on Economic Defense Policy of the Economic Defense Advisory Committee; Far Eastern Economic Defense Problems Panel of the Economic Defense Advisory Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY -- Interdepartmental Committee on International Airports.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE -- Interdepartmental Separation Committee; U.S. Section - International St. Croix Engineering Board; Interagency Technical Property Committee for Defense; Historical Advisory Committee to the American Battle Monuments Committee; Interagency Advisory Committee for Federal Construction Products Display Center.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION -- Interagency Advisory Committee to the Executive Agency on Biomedical Effects (Test Series); Weapon Test Reports Committee.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET -- Interagency Committee on Establishment Statistics; Interagency Committee on Banking Statistics; Federal Agency Population and Housing Census Council;

Committee on Negative Scribing; Nine Foreign Trade Commodity Classification Subcommittees of the Interagency Committee on Foreign Trade Statistics.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION -- Advisory Group on Training for Boards of U.S. Civil Service Examiners in the Washington, D.C. Area.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION -- Federal Supply Board; Motor Equipment Technical Subcommittee of the above committee.

OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION -- Interagency Committee on Radiological Defense; Interagency Committee on National Censorship Planning; Classified Location Program Committee; Facilities Protection Board; Defense Facilities Maintenance Board.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD -- Advisory Construction Committee.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION -- Interdepartmental Committee on Vocational Rehabilitation.

OTHER STATEMENTS

Other recent public statements by President Kennedy (for previous statements see Weekly Report p. 741):

April 18 -- Announcement that Jamaica Premier Norman Manley would visit the President April 19.

April 19 -- Exchange of letters between White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger and E.S. Pulliam, Jr., managing editor of the Indianapolis News, concerning suppression of public information. (Weekly Report p. 672)

April 19 -- Remarks awarding the National Geographic Society gold medal to Jacques Yves Cousteau, director general of the Oceanarium of Monaco, White House rose garden.

April 19 -- Remarks transcribed and recorded for British television in an interview with Mr. Ian Trethowan of Associated Television Limited of London on the President's domestic program.

April 20 -- Announcement of the designation of Thurgood Marshall and Mrs. Caryl Kline as the President's personal representatives to the Sierra Leone Independence Celebration, April 27.

April 20 -- Memorandum for the heads of all Executive Departments and Agencies requesting immediate and specific action to assure that no use is made of the "name, sponsorship, facilities or activity of any Executive Department or Agency by or for any employee recreational organization practicing discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin."

April 20 -- Joint communique by the President and Greek Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis at the conclusion of the Prime Minister's April 17-20 visit to Washington. The President and Prime Minister expressed determination to strengthen the United Nations and the defense of the Atlantic Community.

April 24 -- Announcement that the President had asked Congress, as part of his general budget requests, to increase the fiscal 1962 budget of the legislative branch by \$658,000 to provide for an increase in the volume of work which the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in the Government Printing Office is required by law to perform. (Weekly Report p. 512)

April 24 -- Greetings to Indonesia President Achmed Sukarno at Andrews Air Force Base and President Sukarno's reply.

April 24 -- Proclamation designating the week beginning May 21 as World Trade Week.

April 24 -- Message to France President Charles de Gaulle expressing "continuing friendship and support" during the Algerian crisis. (Weekly Report p. 706)

April 24 -- Announcement that the President had asked Congress, as part of his general budget requests, to increase the fiscal 1962 budget of the District of Columbia by \$3,985,000, principally to provide for increased public works construction, wage-board salary increases, additional public assistance and expansion and improvement of the surplus food program.

April 25 -- Joint Communique by the President and Indonesia President Sukarno at the conclusion of President Sukarno's April 24-25 visit to Washington, in which President Kennedy offered to provide Indonesia with the services of a top-level economic team for consultation on the Indonesian Eight-Year Development plan.

April 25 -- Proclamation designating May 30 as Memorial Day.



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 87-21

S 900 -- Provide for medals to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of Mobile, Ala. HILL (D Ala.) and Sparkman (D Ala.) -- 2/9/61 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported March 14, 1961. Senate passed March 15, 1961. House Banking and Currency reported March 22, 1961. House passed April 11, 1961. President signed April 24, 1961.

Public Law 87-22

S 278 (HR 4104) -- Amend Vocational Educational Act of 1946 by extending federal aid for the training of practical nurses. HILL (D Ala.) -- 1/9/61 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 2, 1961. Senate passed March 3, 1961. (House Education and Labor reported HR 4104 March 24, 1961.) House passed, amended, April 11, 1961. Senate agreed to House amendments April 12, 1961. President signed April 24, 1961.

Public Law 87-23

S 1297 (HR 4279) -- Increase per diem rates for members of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 3/10/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, 1961. Senate passed April 3, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 4279 March 28, 1961.) House passed April 11, 1961. President signed April 24, 1961.

Public Law 87-24

S 1295 (HR 3898) -- Authorize the use of certain funds for the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 3/10/61 -- Senate Interior and

Insular Affairs reported March 29, 1961. Senate passed March 30, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 3898 March 28, 1961.) House passed April 11, 1961. President signed April 24, 1961.

Public Law 87-25

S 1298 (HR 3562) -- Authorize the Secretary of Interior to revoke school and agency farm reservation on Lacdu Flambeau Reservation. CHURCH (D Idaho) -- 3/10/61 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, 1961. Senate passed April 3, 1961. (House Interior and Insular Affairs reported HR 3562 March 28, 1961.) House passed April 11, 1961. President signed April 24, 1961.

Public Law 87-26

HR 6169 -- Amend the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 to make the Vice President chairman of the Council. BROOKS (D I.a.) -- 4/11/61 -- House Science and Astronautics reported April 13, 1961. House passed April 17, 1961. Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences reported April 19, 1961. Senate passed April 20, 1961. President signed April 25, 1961.

Public Law 87-27

S 1 -- Provide federal aid for certain economically distressed areas. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) and others -- 1/5/61 -- Senate Banking and Currency reported March 8, 1961. Senate passed March 15, 1961. House Banking and Currency reported March 22, 1961. House passed, amended, March 29, 1961. Senate agreed to conference report April 20, 1961. House agreed to conference report April 26, 1961. President signed May 1, 1961.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | Indians, D.C., Territories |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Judiciary |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Education | 6. NATIONAL SECURITY |
| Health | Armed Services & Defense |
| Welfare | Atomic Energy & Space |
| Housing | 7. PUBLIC WORKS & RESOURCES |
| Veterans | Lands |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Resources & Public Works |
| International Affairs | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Immigration | Economic Policy & Regulations |
| 5. GENERAL GOVERNMENT | Commerce |
| Congress | Labor |
| Constitution & Civil Liberties | Transportation |
| Government Operations | Taxes |
| Post Office & Civil Service | Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 87th Congress from Jan. 3, 1961, through April 28, 1961.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,750	6,712
Joint Resolutions	77	397
Concurrent Resolutions	21	229
Simple Resolutions	131	270
TOTAL	1,979	7,608

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 1696 - 1750
HR 6567 - 6808

Resolutions

S J Res 77
S Con Res 21
S Res 128 - 131
H J Res 386 - 397
H Con Res 223 - 229
H Res 267 - 270

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 1710 -- Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, to authorize Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans until July 14, 1963. MOSS (D Utah) -- 4/24/61 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 6584 -- Amend act of April 6, 1949, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make emergency livestock loans until July 14, 1963. KING (D Utah) -- 4/24/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 6596 -- Similar to HR 6584. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 4/24/61.

HR 6613 -- Establish hydraulics of irrigation structures laboratory. PETERSON (D Utah) -- 4/25/61 -- Agriculture.

HR 6661 -- Assist States to provide additional facilities for research at State agricultural experiment stations. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 4/26/61 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

NO INTRODUCTIONS

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

SENATE

S 1726 -- Extend and improve National Defense Education Act. HILL (D Ala.) -- 4/27/61 -- Labor and Public Welfare.

HOUSE

HR 6701 -- Provide financial assistance to states for educational purposes by returning a portion of federal taxes collected therein. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 4/27/61 -- Education and Labor.

HEALTH

HOUSE

HR 6610 -- Amend section 326 of Public Health Service Act to restore medical care for Coast and Geodetic Survey retired ships' officers and crewmembers, and their dependents. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 4/25/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H Res 268 -- Similar to H Res 96. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 4/27/61.

H Res 269 -- Similar to H Res 96. GALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 4/27/61.

WELFARE

SENATE

S 1708 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase to \$1,800 annual amount individuals are permitted to earn while receiving benefits. CASE (R S.D.) -- 4/24/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 6586 -- Extend benefits of Panama Canal Construction Service Annuity Act of May 29, 1944, to certain individuals. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 4/24/61 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

HR 6593 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 re prohibition against payment of annuities to employees who render compensated service to last person (other than an employer, as defined) by whom they were employed before annuities began to accrue. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6599 -- Provide federal assistance for projects to develop a solution of Nation's juvenile delinquency control problems. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Education and Labor.

HR 6609 -- Similar to HR 10. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 4/25/61.

HR 6616 -- Provide exemption from participation in federal old-age and survivors insurance program for individuals opposed to participation on grounds of conscience or religious belief. BRADEMAs (D Ind.) -- 4/25/61 -- Ways and Means.

HR 6693 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted each year without deductions from benefits thereunder. DANIELS (D N.J.) -- 4/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

HOUSING

HOUSE

HR 6607 -- Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to authorize construction of additional 200,000 units of federally assisted low-rent housing; increase from 15 to 20 percent maximum proportion of such units which may be provided in any one State. FARBSTINE (D N.Y.) -- 4/25/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 6704 -- Amend title V of Housing Act of 1949 to assist in housing for domestic farm labor through a new program of federal insurance for farm housing loans. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.

VETERANS

HOUSE

HR 6594 -- Similar to HR 2558. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/24/61

HR 6612 -- Amend chapter 15 of title 38, USC, to pay pension to dependent parents of veterans of World War I, World War II, or Korean conflict. FINO (R N.Y.) -- 4/25/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6620 -- Amend section 503 of title 38, USC, to provide that under certain conditions profit from sale of a home not be considered as income. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 4/25/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6621 -- Amend section 11 of PL 85-857 to pay emergency officers' retirement pay to certain persons who did not qualify because applications were not submitted before May 25, 1929. COHELAN (D Calif.) (by request) -- 4/25/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6638 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 7-percent increase in rates of disability compensation; provide additional disability compensation for seriously disabled veterans. TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) -- 4/25/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6674 -- Amend title 38, USC, to provide a 2-year period during which certain veterans without dependents during their eligibility to obtain national service life insurance be granted such insurance. PILLION (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/61 -- Veterans' Affairs.

HR 6679 -- Similar to HR 2578. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 4/26/61.

4. Foreign Policy

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 1720 -- Continue authority of President under title II of Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, to utilize surplus agricultural commodities to assist needy peoples and promote economic development in underdeveloped areas of the world. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/27/61 -- Foreign Relations.

S 1729 -- Promote foreign commerce of the United States. ENGLE (D Calif.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McGee (D Wyo.), Randolph (D W.Va.) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.

S 1735 -- Adjust conditions of competition between certain domestic industries and foreign industries re level of wages and working conditions in production of articles imported into the U.S. MUSKIE (D Maine) -- 4/27/61 -- Finance.

S 1737 -- Amend Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 to include livestock industry as a domestic industry producing products directly competitive with imported meat and meat products. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 4/27/61 -- Finance.

S Res 128 -- Establish an international food and raw material reserve. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 4/27/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 6688 -- Similar to HR 6150. BRAY (R Ind.) -- 4/27/61.

H J Res 389 -- Express sense of Congress that a Pan American Parliamentary Association be established; authorize participation by the U.S. in parliamentary conferences of such association. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 4/25/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 223 -- Re implementation of the Monroe Doctrine. ALFORD (D Ark.) -- 4/25/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 224 -- Similar to H Con Res 53. BRADEMAs (D Ind.) -- 4/25/61.

H Con Res 225 -- Express sense of Congress declaring policy of the U.S. re intervention of international communist movement in Western Hemisphere. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 4/26/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 226 -- Express sense of Congress that Organization of American States reevaluate the role of Government of Cuba in inter-American affairs for purpose of imposing sanctions under the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 4/26/61 -- Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 227 -- Similar to H Con Res 226. FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 4/26/61.

H Con Res 228 -- Similar to H Con Res 226. FARBSTINE (D N.Y.) -- 4/26/61.

H Con Res 229 -- Similar to H Con Res 226. MERROW (R N.H.) -- 4/26/61.

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

HR 6671 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. MACDONALD (D Mass.) -- 4/26/61 -- Judiciary.

5. General Government

CONGRESS

SENATE

S 1748 -- Provide increased distribution of Congressional Record to Federal Judiciary. MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 4/27/61 -- Calendar.

S 1749 -- Prescribe time for elections of Senators and Representatives in Congress and for choosing electors of President and Vice President. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/27/61 -- Rules and Administration.

S J Res 77 -- Establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. MCCARTHY (D Minn.), Anderson (D N.M.), Morse (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Burdick (D N.D.), Bartlett (D Alaska), McNamara (D Mich.) -- 4/27/61 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 6667 -- Amend act re microfilming of papers of Presidents of the U.S.; remove certain liabilities of the U.S. re such activities. JONES (D Mo.) -- 4/26/61 -- House Administration.

H J Res 392 -- Amend joint resolution of March 25, 1953, re electrical and mechanical office equipment for Members, officers, and committees of House of Representatives, provide Members having constituencies of 500,000 be entitled to an additional \$500 worth of equipment; increase number of electric typewriters furnished Members. JONES (D Mo.) -- 4/26/61 -- House Administration.

H Res 267 -- Establish a House Committee on Captive Nations. DERWIN-SKI (R Ill.) -- 4/25/61 -- Rules.

H Res 270 -- Authorize Committee on Banking and Currency to conduct an investigation of the operation of slum clearance and urban renewal program in New York City and other major cities of the U.S. RYAN (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/61 -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION & CIVIL LIBERTIES

HOUSE

H J Res 388 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SPRINGER (R Ill.) -- 4/24/61.

H J Res 391 -- Similar to H J Res 26. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 4/25/61.

H J Res 393 -- Similar to H J Res 4. SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) -- 4/26/61.

H J Res 395 -- Similar to H J Res 4. GARLAND (R Maine) -- 4/27/61.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 1706 -- Authorize an additional Assistant Secretary in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/24/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1734 -- Amend sections 7 and 8 of Administrative Procedure Act. CARROLL (D Colo.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 6575 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to utilize funds received from State and local governments and private organizations and individuals for special meteorological services. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 6702 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of property to tax-supported public recreation or park agencies. MATHIAS (R Md.) -- 4/27/61 -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE & CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 1713 -- Establish a system for classification and compensation of professional engineering, physical science, and related positions in Federal Government. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/24/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1721 -- Provide overtime compensation to substitute employees in postal field service. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1730 -- Amend Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to guarantee minimum increases when an employee is promoted from one grade to another. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1731 -- Amend chapter 101, title 39, USC, to adjust star route, motor vehicle service, water route, and mail messenger service contracts to compensate the holders for additional costs imposed upon them by statute; fix amounts of bonds of bidders for and holders of such contracts. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1732 -- Increase limitation on number of positions placed in top grades of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and limitation on number of research and development positions of scientists and engineers for which special rates of pay are authorized; fix compensation of hearings examiners. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- S 1733 -- Re transportation of mail by Highway Post Office service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 6606 -- Correct inequities in operation of Federal Employees International Organization Service Act re civil service retirement benefits of congressional employees. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 4/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6619 -- Amend Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act to permit Government contributions for certain health benefits plans provided by insurance companies licensed to issue individual and group health insurance in not less than 35 States and District of Columbia. BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 4/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6622 -- Provide employees whose basic compensation is fixed and adjusted from time to time in accordance with prevailing rates by wage boards or similar administrative authority serving the same purpose, be paid on a weekly basis. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 4/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6623 -- Similar to HR 119. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 4/25/61.
- HR 6625 -- Similar to HR 5540. GRANAHAH (D Pa.) -- 4/25/61.
- HR 6629 -- Amend section 6 of the act of Aug. 24, 1912, as amended, re recognition of organizations of postal and federal employees. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6635 -- Appoint retired Army officers to civilian positions. RAINS (D Ala.) -- 4/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6637 -- Amend Dual Office Act of July 31, 1894. ST. GERMAIN (D R.I.) -- 4/25/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6694 -- Amend Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Act of 1954 to permit employees retiring with immediate annuities to retain full amounts of insurance at time of retirement with premiums deducted from annuities. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 6695 -- Amend title 39, USC, re transportation of mail by highway post office service. DAVIS, J.C. (D Ga.) -- 4/27/61 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 1712 -- Re membership in Indian tribal organizations. ALLOTT (R Colo.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1719 -- Amend title 23, USC, re Indian reservation roads. CHURCH (D Idaho) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1741 -- Provide unincorporated territories of Virgin Islands and Guam each be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to the House of Representatives. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1742 -- Authorize federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and Trust Territory of Pacific Islands in major disasters. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Public Works.
- S 1743 -- Amend section 6(a) of Virgin Islands Corporation Act. JACKSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 1744 -- Amend District of Columbia Sales Tax act to exempt sales of food for human consumption off premises where such food is sold. MORSE (D Ore.) -- 4/27/61 -- District of Columbia.
- S 1745 -- Amend act re regulation of fares for transportation of school-children in District of Columbia. MORSE (D Ore.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- District of Columbia.

HOUSE

- HR 6569 -- Re Indian heirship land problem. BERRY (R S.D.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6570 -- Place in trust status certain lands on Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota. BERRY (R S.D.) (by request) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 6633 -- Amend act re regulation of fares for transportation of school-children in the District of Columbia. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/25/61 -- District of Columbia.
- HR 6634 -- Similar to HR 6633. McMILLAN (D S.C.) (by request) -- 4/25/61.
- HR 6686 -- Amend Code of Law for District of Columbia to provide for dower in husband and wife in real estate of each owned during coverture. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- District of Columbia.

JUDICIARY

HOUSE

- HR 6571 -- Provide means for Federal Government to combat interstate crime and assist States in enforcement of criminal laws by prohibiting interstate transportation of wagering paraphernalia. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6572 -- Amend title 18, USC, to prohibit travel in aid of racketeering enterprises. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6573 -- Amend chapter 50, title 18, USC, re transmission of bets, wagers, and related information. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6598 -- Amend section 508 of title 28, USC, re attorneys' salaries. ROGERS (D Colo.) -- 4/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6600 -- Similar to HR 6598. THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 4/24/61.
- HR 6628 -- Amend "Judiciary and Judicial Procedure," of USC to provide for defense of suits against federal employees arising out of operation of motor vehicles in employment. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/25/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6636 -- Similar to HR 3. ROGERS (D Fla.) -- 4/25/61.
- HR 6690 -- Provide for inclusion of a district judge or judges on judicial council of each circuit. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6691 -- Provide penalties for threats against successors to Presidency, authorize protection by the Secret Service. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6700 -- Revise, codify, and enact into law, title 37, USC, entitled "Pay and Allowances of the Uniformed Services." WILLIS (D La.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.

COMMEMORATIVE

HOUSE

- HR 6627 -- Proclaim annually a day during National Safe Boating Week as "U.S. Power Squadrons' Day." HOFFMAN (R Mich.) -- 4/25/61 -- Judiciary.
- HR 6676 -- Designate Kettle Creek Dam on Kettle Creek, Pa., the Alvin R. Bush Dam. SCHNEEBELI (R Pa.) -- 4/26/61 -- Public Works.
- H J Res 386 -- Designate first week of May each year as National Music Week. KEARNS (R Pa.) -- 4/24/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 387 -- Similar to H J Res 362. RHODES (R Ariz.) -- 4/24/61.
- H J Res 394 -- Commemorate golden anniversary of naval aviation held in Pensacola, Fla., and at naval air station, Pensacola; authorize a galvano in commemoration of this event. SIKES (D Fla.) -- 4/26/61 -- Judiciary.
- H J Res 396 -- Designate November 19, anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day. SCHERER (R Ohio) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.

6. National Security

ARMED SERVICES & DEFENSE

SENATE

S Con Res 21 -- Study extent of competitive bidding utilized by Military Establishment in procurement. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 4/24/61 -- Armed Services.

HOUSE

HR 6592 -- Require expenditure of 75 percent of funds for conversion, alteration, and repair of naval vessels to be expended with private ship repair yards. O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/24/61 -- Armed Services.
HR 6597 -- Amend title 10, USC, to credit certain minority service for determining eligibility for retirement. RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 4/24/61 -- Armed Services.
HR 6639 -- Amend title 10, USC, to credit certain minority service for determining eligibility for retirement. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 4/25/61 -- Armed Services.
HR 6663 -- Authorize Commandant of The Judge Advocate General's School to award appropriate degrees and credits. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 4/26/61 -- Armed Services.
HR 6664 -- Similar to HR 6663. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/61.
HR 6668 -- Amend title 10, USC, re annuities based on retired or retiree pay. KILDAY (D Texas) -- 4/26/61 -- Armed Services.
HR 6675 -- Authorize Director, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, to approve a financial contribution for civil defense to New York State. PIRNIE (R N.Y.) -- 4/26/61 -- Armed Services.

ATOMIC ENERGY & SPACE

SENATE

S 1702 -- Grant consent of Congress to Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact. GORE (D Tenn.), Cooper (R Ky.), Ellender (D La.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Holland (D Fla.), Johnston (D S.C.), Jordan (D N.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Long (D La.), Morton (R Ky.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Russell (D Ga.), Smathers (D Fla.), Thurmond (D S.C.) -- 4/24/61 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

HR 6618 -- Authorize appropriations to National Aeronautics and Space Administration for Project Rover. BELL (R Calif.) -- 4/25/61 -- Science and Astronautics.

7. Public Works & Resources

LANDS

SENATE

S 1711 -- Dispose of certain lands held for inclusion in Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, North Carolina. ERVIN (D N.C.), Jordan (D N.C.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 6605 -- Similar to HR 4. BROOKS (D La.) -- 4/25/61.
HR 6678 -- Exchange lands at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz., provide access to certain ruins in the monument, add certain federally owned lands to monument. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 4/26/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

RESOURCES & PUBLIC WORKS

SENATE

S 1696 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to conduct a survey of federally owned lands for locating strategic minerals. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1697 -- Approve amendatory repayment contract with Huntley Project Irrigation District, Mont.; authorize its execution. METCALF (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 1704 -- Provide investigation and study of means of making Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway available for navigation during entire year. WILEY (R Wis.), Javits (R N.Y.), Capehart (R Ind.), Young (D Ohio), Humphrey (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 4/24/61 -- Public Works.

HOUSE

HR 6567 -- Authorize donation for historical site purposes of a certain tract of land acquired by Knoxville Housing Authority in an urban renewal project in Knoxville, Tenn., under title I of Housing Act of 1949. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/24/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 6582 -- Assist reduction of unemployment through acceleration of capital expenditures programs of State and local public bodies. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 4/24/61 -- Public Works.

HR 6585 -- Dispose of mineral interests reserved by the U.S. in tracts of small acreage. KYL (R Iowa) -- 4/24/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
HR 6626 -- Amend Oil Pollution Act, 1924, to extend its application to Great Lakes and connecting waterways. GRIFFIN (R Mich.) -- 4/25/61 -- Public Works.

HR 6703 -- Provide program of civil works in economically distressed areas. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 4/27/61 -- Public Works.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

ECONOMIC POLICY & REGULATIONS

SENATE

S 1703 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants. MONRONEY (D Okla.), Anderson (D N.M.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Beall (R Md.), Bible (D Nev.), Butler (R Md.), Byrd (D W.Va.), Cannon (D Nev.), Carroll (D Colo.), Chavez (D N.M.), Church (D Idaho), Clark (D Pa.), Cotton (R N.H.), Engle (D Calif.), Gruening (D Alaska), Hart (D Mich.), Hartke (D Ind.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McCarthy (D Minn.), McGee (D Wyo.), McNamara (D Mich.), Metcalf (D Mont.), Morton (R Ky.), Moss (D Utah), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Pell (D R.I.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (D Mass.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.), Williams (D N.J.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 4/24/61 -- Commerce.

S 1722 -- Amend Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, to protect and equalize rights in the distribution of merchandise identified by a trademark, brand, or trade name. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.

S 1724 -- Protect consumers and others against misbranding and false advertising of decorative hardwood or simulated hardwood products. HARTKE (D Ind.), Capehart (R Ind.) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.

S 1738 -- Re accumulation of income by certain charitable trusts and corporations. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 4/27/61 -- Finance.

S 1740 -- Promote economic stabilization by requiring disclosure of finance charges with extensions of credit. DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Clark (D Pa.), Lausche (D Ohio), Case (R N.J.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.), Yarborough (D Texas), Young (D Ohio), McNamara (D Mich.), Church (D Idaho), Morse (D Ore.), Gruening (D Alaska), McGee (D Wyo.), Cannon (D Nev.), Hart (D Mich.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Long (D Hawaii), Burdick (D N.D.), Smith (D Mass.), Long (D La.) -- 4/27/61 -- Banking and Currency.

S 1746 -- Grant consent of Congress to a Great Lakes Basin Compact. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.), McCarthy (D Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Capehart (R Ind.), Hartke (D Ind.), Lausche (D Ohio), Young (D Ohio), Scott (R Pa.), Clark (D Pa.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.

S 1750 -- Strengthen Federal Firearms Act. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

HR 6578 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 to authorize issuance of radio operator licenses to nationals of the U.S. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6579 -- Amend section 4(b) of Communications Act of 1934 re application of conflict-of-interest provisions to persons serving in Federal Communications Commission unit of national defense executive reserve. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6580 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to extend time for making grants. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6581 -- Impose forfeitures for certain violations of rules and regulations of Federal Communications Commission in common carrier and safety and special fields. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6590 -- Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 to prohibit federal savings and loan associations from having more than three branches. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 6591 -- Amend Securities Act of 1933 and Investment Company Act of 1940 re status of variable annuity policies and companies which offer such policies to the public. MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HR 6608 -- Similar to HR 6580. FRIEDEL (D Md.) -- 4/25/61.

HR 6665 -- Provide no member of Board of Directors of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation hold any other public office or position. BASS (D Tenn.) -- 4/26/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 6670 -- Similar to HR 83. McSWEENEY (D La.) -- 4/26/61.

HR 6672 -- Amend Small Business Investment Act of 1958. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/26/61 -- Banking and Currency.

HR 6689 -- Authorize Attorney General to compel production of documentary evidence in civil investigations for enforcement of antitrust laws. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.

Bills - S

- HR 6696 -- Similar to HR 6672. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/27/61.
 HR 6697 -- Similar to HR 145. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/27/61.
 HR 6698 -- Similar to HR 2882. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/27/61.

COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 1747 -- Stabilize mining of lead and zinc in the U.S. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Carroll (D Colo.), Bennett (R Utah), Metcalf (D Mont.), Moss (D Utah) -- 4/27/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 6680 -- Similar to HR 3679. HORAN (R Wash.) -- 4/26/61.

LABOR

HOUSE

- HR 6706 -- Establish program administered by Secretary of Labor enabling individuals to engage in certain agricultural employment. SISK (D Calif.) -- 4/27/61 -- Education and Labor.

TRANSPORTATION

SENATE

- S 1709 -- Amend Federal Aviation Act of 1958 re rate-making elements for transportation of mail by air carriers. THURMOND (D S.C.), Morton (R Ky.), Bartlett (D Alaska), Bennett (R Utah), Butler (R Md.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hart (D Mich.), Long (D La.), Proxmire (D Wis.), Randolph (D W.Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Yarborough (D Texas) -- 4/24/61 -- Commerce.
 S 1723 -- Establish equitable railroad freight rates. GRUENING (D Alaska), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.
 S 1725 -- Establish through service and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska or Hawaii and other States and establish a joint board to review such rates. BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.
 S 1728 -- Amend Merchant Marine Act, 1936, to provide trade-in of obsolete vessels with construction of new vessels, either at executing the construction contract or delivery of new vessel. ENGLE (D Calif.), Bartlett (D Alaska) -- 4/27/61 -- Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 6588 -- Similar to HR 810. MOORHEAD (D Pa.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6589 -- Amend "An act to promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon." MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 4/24/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6624 -- Similar to HR 5978. GARMATZ (D Md.) -- 4/25/61.
 HR 6630 -- Amend act re conveyance of certain parts of rights-of-way by railroad companies. JOHNSON (D Calif.) -- 4/25/61 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
 HR 6677 -- Amend section 5 of Interstate Commerce Act to provide orders of Interstate Commerce Commission approving certain railroad mergers not take effect if disapproved by House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Senate Committee on Commerce. BATTIN (R Mont.) -- 4/26/61 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 6681 -- Similar to HR 5978. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 4/26/61.
 HR 6705 -- Grant consent of Congress to Connecticut and New York, and others to enter into a compact re improvement in commuter and other passenger service of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. SIBAL (R Conn.) -- 4/27/61 -- Judiciary.

TAXES

HOUSE

- HR 6568 -- Similar to HR 6361. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6574 -- Similar to HR 4664. DERWINSKI (R Ill.) -- 4/24/61.

- HR 6576 -- Similar to HR 6361. FRAZIER (D Tenn.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6583 -- Similar to HR 6361. KEOGH (D N.Y.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6587 -- Similar to HR 6559. MAY (R Wash.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6595 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code for 1954 to withhold tax credit under section 3302 from maritime employers in States that do not meet conditions required by section 3305(f). O'KONSKI (R Wis.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6614 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide capital gain treatment for severance pay. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 4/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6617 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to increase amount of deduction allowed a woman or widower for care of dependents. BECK-WORTH (D Texas) -- 4/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6632 -- Similar to HR 6380. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 4/25/61.
 HR 6659 -- Equalize taxation of insurance companies (other than life insurance companies), and provide revenue. BOGGS (D La.) -- 4/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6660 -- Similar to HR 6659. BAKER (R Tenn.) -- 4/26/61.
 HR 6662 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to exclude from gross income gain realized from condemnation of property by the U.S. or a State, or from sale of such property to the U.S. or a State under threat or imminence of condemnation. ALBERT (D Okla.) -- 4/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6666 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide for income tax treatment of amounts deposited in and withdrawn from construction reserve funds established by common carriers subject to Interstate Commerce Act. IKARD (D Texas) -- 4/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6669 -- Amend section 162 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re legislative proposals. MCSWEEN (D La.) -- 4/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6673 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re income tax treatment of small business investment companies. PATMAN (D Texas) -- 4/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6699 -- Similar to HR 6673. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 4/27/61.
 HR 6707 -- Establish a Commission on Federal Taxation. SHORT (R N.D.) -- 4/27/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6708 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that, in stock or stock options issued or granted in whole or in part for services rendered, gain be treated as ordinary income. VANIK (D Ohio) -- 4/27/61 -- Ways and Means.

TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 1705 -- Provide temporary free entry of religious sceneramas and other articles imported for exhibition by religious institutions. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 4/24/61 -- Finance.
 S 1715 -- Provide free importation under certain conditions of exposed or developed picture film. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) -- 4/24/61 -- Finance.
 S 1718 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place horsemeat on free list. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 4/27/61 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 6577 -- Similar to HR 6406. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 4/24/61.
 HR 6611 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce temporarily exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 4/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6615 -- Provide temporary free entry of religious sceneramas and other articles imported for exhibition by religious institutions. WEIS (R N.Y.) -- 4/25/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6631 -- Similar to HR 6168. LANE (D Mass.) -- 4/25/61.
 HR 6682 -- Exempt fowling nets from duty. WIDNALL (R N.J.) -- 4/26/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6687 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to place horsemeat on free list. AVERY (R Kan.) -- 4/27/61 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 6692 -- Provide temporary suspension of duty on cork stoppers. DAGUE (R Pa.) -- 4/27/61 -- Ways and Means.
 H J Res 390 -- Provide for compilation of rubber footwear import statistics by type of footwear. BRADEMAS (D Ind.) -- 4/25/61 -- Ways and Means.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1945, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.

CQ House Votes 23 through 25.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47, 48.)

House Clears President's Minimum Wage Bill, 230-196; Approves Increased Federal Grants for Pollution Control

23. HR 3935. Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1961. Conference report, raising the minimum wage for 23.9 million workers already covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act to \$1.25 an hour, reached in two steps over two years, and extending minimum-wage coverage (at \$1.25 an hour, reached after four years) and overtime coverage (with some exceptions) to about 3,624,000 additional workers, mainly in the retail trades. Conference report agreed to 230-196 (D 197-58; R 33-138), May 3, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 751)

24. HR 6441. Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1961, increasing the annual authorization for federal grants to help communities construct sewage treatment plants

from \$50 million to \$100 million and the over-all limit from \$500 million to \$1 billion. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the Public Works Committee reduce the amount of the annual authorization to \$75 million and the over-all limit to \$750 million and require that after June 30, 1964 grants in any one fiscal year exceeding the original \$50 million allotment be matched by the states. Rejected 165-256 (D 21-232; R 144-24), May 3, 1961. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 756)

25. HR 6441. Passage of the bill. Passed 308-110 (D 229-22; R 79-88), May 3, 1961. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	23	24	25	Vote No.	23	24	25	Vote No.	23	24	25
Yea	230	165	308	Yea	197	21	229	Yea	33	144	79
Nay	196	256	110	Nay	58	232	22	Nay	138	24	88

23 24 25			23 24 25			23 24 25			- KEY -			
ALABAMA			19 Holifield			HAWAII			Y Record Vote For (yea).			
3 Andrews	N	N	17 King	Y	N	AL Inouye	Y	N	✓ Paired For.			
1 Baykin	N	N	26 Roosevelt	Y	N	IDAHO				‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For.		
7 Elliott	Y	N	16 Bell	N	Y	21 Harding	Y	N	N Record Vote Against (nay).			
2 Grant	N	N	21 Hiestand	N	Y	1 Pfost	Y	N	X Paired Against.			
9 Huddleston	Y	N	18 Hosmer	N	Y	ILLINOIS				- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.		
8 Jones	Y	N	24 Lipscomb	N	Y	25 Gray	Y	N	? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.			
5 Rains	Y	N	15 McDonough	N	Y	21 Mack	Y	N				
4 Roberts	Y	N	25 Rousselot	N	Y	24 Price	Y	N				
6 Selden	N	N	20 Smith	N	Y	23 Shipley	Y	N				
ALASKA			COLORADO			16 Anderson	Y	N				
AL Rivers	Y	N	4 Aspinall	Y	N	17 Arenas	N	Y				
ARIZONA			1 Rogers	Y	N	19 Cbiferfield	N	Y				
2 Vacancy			3 Chenoweth	N	Y	20 Findley	N	Y				
1 Rhodes	N	Y	2 Dominick	N	Y	14 Hoffman	N	Y				
ARKANSAS			CONNECTICUT			15 Mason	N	Y				
5 Alford	N	N	1 Daddario	Y	N	18 Michel	N	Y				
1 Gathings	N	N	3 Giaimo	Y	N	22 Springer	N	Y				
4 Harris	N	N	AL Kowalski	Y	N	Chicago Cook County				IOWA		
2 Mills	Y	N	5 Monagan	Y	N	1 Dawson	Y	N	6 Coad	Y	N	
6 Norrell	N	N	2 Seely-Brown	Y	N	12 Finnegan	Y	N	5 Smith	Y	N	
3 Trimble	Y	N	4 Sibal	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	Y	N	2 Bromwell	Y	N	
CALIFORNIA			DELAWARE			7 Libonati	Y	N	3 Gross	N	N	
7 Cohelan	Y	N	AL McDowell	Y	N	3 Murphy	Y	N	8 Hoeven	N	N	
14 Hagen	Y	N	FLORIDA			6 O'Brien	Y	N	7 Jensen	N	N	
2 Johnson	Y	N	2 Bennett	Y	N	2 O'Hara	Y	N	4 Kyl	N	N	
11 McFall	Y	N	4 Fascell	Y	N	11 Pucinski	Y	N	1 Schwengel	N	N	
1 Miller C.	Y	N	7 Haley	N	Y	8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	KANSAS			
8 Miller G.P.	Y	N	5 Herlong	N	N	9 Yates	Y	N	5 Breeding	Y	N	
3 Moss	Y	N	8 Matthews	N	N	13 Church	N	Y	1 Avery	N	N	
29 Sound	Y	N	6 Rogers	N	N	10 Collier	N	Y	6 Dole	N	N	
5 Shelley	Y	N	3 Sikes	N	Y	4 Deruinski	N	Y	2 Ellsworth	N	Y	
27 Sheppard	Y	N	1 Cramer	N	Y	INDIANA				3 McVey	N	Y
12 Siak	Y	N	GEORGIA			3 Brademas	Y	N	4 Shriver	N	Y	
6 Baldwin	Y	N	8 Blitch	N	N	8 Denton	Y	N	KENTUCKY			
10 Gubser	N	Y	5 Davis J.C.	N	N	1 Madden	Y	N	3 Burke	Y	N	
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	7 Davis J.W.	Y	N	4 Adair	Y	N	4 Chelf	Y	N	
13 Teague	N	N	4 Flynt	N	Y	7 Bray	N	Y	2 Natcher	Y	N	
28 Utt	N	N	3 Forrester	N	Y	11 Bruce	N	Y	7 Perkins	Y	N	
30 Wilson	N	N	1 Hagan	-	-	5 Vacancy	N	Y	5 Spence	Y	N	
9 Younger	N	Y	9 Landrum	Y	N	2 Halleck	N	Y	1 Stubblefield	Y	N	
Los Angeles Co.			2 Pilcher	N	Y	10 Harvey	N	Y	6 Watts	Y	N	
22 Corman	Y	N	10 Stephens	N	Y	6 Rousebush	N	Y	8 Siler	?	?	
23 Doyle	Y	N	6 Vinson	N	Y	9 Wilson	N	Y	LOUISIANA			
									2 Boggs	Y	N	
									4 Brooks	Y	Y	
									1 Hebert	N	Y	
									8 McSween	?	?	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ House Votes 23 through 25.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Nos. 46, 47, 48.)

23 24 25	23 24 25	23 24 25	23 24 25
6 Morrison Y N Y	NEBRASKA	5 Scott N N Y	6 McMillan N N Y
5 Passman ✓ ? ?	3 Beermann N Y N	12 Taylor Y N Y	2 Riley ? ? ?
7 Thompson Y N Y	2 Cunningham Y Y N	11 Whitener Y Y N	1 Rivers N N Y
3 Willis Y N Y	4 Martin N Y N	10 Jonas N Y N	SOUTH DAKOTA
MAINE	1 Weaver N Y N	NORTH DAKOTA	2 Berry N Y N
1 Garland N Y Y	NEVADA	AL Nygaard N Y Y	1 Reifel N N Y
3 McIntire N Y N	AL Boring Y N Y	AL Short N Y N	TENNESSEE
2 Tupper N N Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE	OHIO	6 Bass Y N Y
MARYLAND	2 Bass N Y Y	9 Ashley Y N Y	9 Davis Y N Y
2 Brewster Y N Y	1 Merrow Y N Y	11 Cook Y N Y	8 Everett N N Y
4 Fallon Y N Y	NEW JERSEY	20 Feighan Y N Y	4 Evins Y N Y
7 Friedel Y N Y	11 Addonizio Y N Y	18 Hays Y N Y	3 Frazier Y N Y
3 Garmatz Y N Y	14 Daniels Y N Y	19 Kirwan Y N Y	5 Loser Y N Y
1 Johnson Y N Y	13 Gallagher Y N Y	10 Moeller Y N Y	7 Murray N N N
5 Lankford Y N Y	8 Joelson Y N Y	21 Vanik Y N Y	2 Baker N N Y
6 Mathias N Y Y	10 Rodino Y N Y	17 Ashbrook N Y N	1 Vacancy
MASSACHUSETTS	4 Thompson Y N Y	14 Ayres N Y N	TEXAS
2 Boland Y N Y	3 Auchincloss N Y Y	8 Betts N Y N	3 Beckworth Y N Y
13 Burke Y N Y	1 Cabill Y Y Y	22 Bolton N Y N	2 Brooks Y N Y
4 Donohue Y N Y	6 Dwyer Y Y Y	16 Bow N Y N	17 Bursleson N Y N
7 Lane Y N Y	5 Frelinghuysen Y N Y	7 Brown Y N Y	22 Casey N Y N
8 Macdonald Y N Y	2 Glenn Y Y Y	2 Clancy N Y N	7 Dowdy N Y N
12 McCormack Y N Y	9 Osmer Y Y N	12 Devine Y N Y	21 Fisher N Y N
11 O'Neill Y N Y	12 Wallbauser Y Y Y	6 Harsba N Y N	13 Ikard N N Y
3 Philbin Y N Y	7 Widnall Y Y Y	5 Latta Y N Y	20 Kilday N N Y
6 Bates Y Y N	NEW MEXICO	4 McCulloch N Y N	15 Kilgore N N Y
1 Conte Y N Y	AL Montoya Y N Y	23 Minshall N Y Y	19 Mahon N N Y
10 Curtis Y N Y	AL Morris Y N Y	15 Moorehead N Y N	1 Patman Y N Y
9 Keith Y Y N	NEW YORK	13 Mosher N Y Y	11 Poage N N Y
14 Martin Y Y Y	41 Dulski Y Y N	3 Schenck N Y N	4 Rayburn N Y N
5 Morse Y Y Y	30 O'Brien Y N Y	1 Scherer N Y N	18 Rogers N Y N
MICHIGAN	1 Pike Y N Y	OKLAHOMA	16 Rutherford N Y Y
7 O'Hara Y N Y	32 Stratton Y N Y	3 Albert Y N Y	6 Teague N Y N
12 Bennett Y N Y	27 Barry N Y Y	2 Edmondson Y N Y	8 Thomas Y N Y
18 Broomfield N ? ?	3 Becker N Y N	5 Jarman N Y Y	9 Thompson Y N Y
10 Cederberg N Y N	2 Derounian N Y N	4 Steed N N Y	10 Thornberry Y N Y
6 Chamberlain N Y Y	26 Dooley N Y N	6 Wickersham Y N Y	12 Wright Y N Y
5 Ford N Y Y	43 Goodell N Y N	1 Belcher N Y N	14 Young N N Y
9 Griffin N Y Y	33 Kilburn N Y N	OREGON	5 Alger N Y N
8 Harvey N Y Y	31 King N Y N	3 Green Y N Y	UTAH
4 Hoffman N Y N	40 Miller N Y N	2 Ullman Y N Y	2 King Y N Y
3 Jobansen N Y N	39 Ostertag N Y Y	4 Durno N Y Y	1 Peterson Y N Y
11 Knox N Y Y	42 Pillion N Y N	1 Norblad N Y Y	VERMONT
2 Meader N Y N	34 Pirmie Y Y Y	PENNSYLVANIA	AL Stafford Y N Y
Detroit - Wayne County	35 Riehlman N Y Y	25 Clark Y N Y	VIRGINIA
13 Diggs Y N Y	37 Robison N Y N	21 Dent Y N Y	4 Abbott N Y N
15 Dingell Y N Y	28 St. George N Y N	11 Flood Y N Y	1 Downing N Y Y
17 Griffiths Y N Y	36 Taber N Y N	30 Holland Y N Y	3 Gary N N Y
16 Lesinski Y N Y	38 Weis N Y Y	28 Moorhead Y N Y	2 Hardy N N Y
1 Machrowicz Y ? ?	29 Wharton N N Y	26 Morgan Y N Y	7 Harrison N Y N
14 Rabaut Y N Y	New York City	14 Rhodes Y N Y	9 Jennings Y N Y
MINNESOTA	5 Addabbo Y N Y	15 Walter Y N Y	8 Smith N Y N
8 Blatnik Y N Y	8 Antuso Y N Y	29 Corbett Y N Y	5 Tuck N Y N
4 Karth Y N Y	24 Buckley Y N Y	8 Curtin N N Y	10 Braybill N Y N
6 Marshall Y N Y	12 Carey Y N Y	9 Dague N Y N	6 Poff Y N N
7 Andersen N Y Y	11 Celler Y ? ?	12 Fenton N N Y	WASHINGTON
5 Judd N Y N	7 Delaney Y N Y	27 Fulton Y N Y	3 Hansen Y N Y
9 Langen N Y Y	19 Farbstein Y N Y	23 Gavin N N Y	7 Magnuson Y N Y
3 MacGregor N Y Y	23 Gilbert Y N Y	19 Goodling N N Y	5 Horan Y N Y
2 Nelsen N Y Y	22 Healey Y N Y	24 Kearns N ? ?	4 May N Y Y
1 Quie N Y Y	6 Holtzman Y N Y	7 Milliken Y N Y	1 Pelly N Y Y
MISSISSIPPI	10 Kelly Y N Y	16 Vacancy Y N Y	6 Tollefson Y Y Y
1 Abernethy N N Y	9 Keogh Y N Y	22 Saylor Y N Y	2 Westland Y N N
6 Colmer N Y N	13 Multer Y N Y	17 Schneebeis N Y N	WEST VIRGINIA
3 Smith N N Y	16 Powell Y N Y	13 Schweiher Y Y Y	3 Bailey Y N Y
2 Whitten N N Y	14 Rooney Y N Y	10 Scranton Y Y Y	4 Hechler Y N Y
4 Williams N Y N	20 Ryan Y N Y	20 Van Zandt N N Y	5 Kee Y N Y
5 Winstead N N N	18 Santangelo Y N Y	18 Wballey N Y Y	6 Slack Y N Y
MISSOURI	21 Zelenko Y N Y	Philadelphia City	2 Stagers Y N Y
5 Bolling Y N Y	25 Fino Y N Y	1 Barrett Y N Y	1 Moore Y Y Y
9 Cannon Y N Y	4 Halpern Y N Y	3 Byrne Y N Y	WISCONSIN
6 Hull Y N Y	17 Lindsay Y Y Y	2 Granahan Y N Y	9 Johnson Y N Y
8 Ichord Y N Y	15 Ray N Y N	5 Green Y ? ?	2 Kastenmeier Y N Y
10 Jones Y N Y	NORTH CAROLINA	4 Nix Y N Y	5 Reuss Y N Y
1 Karsten Y N Y	9 Alexander Y Y Y	6 Toll Y N Y	4 Zablocki Y N Y
11 Moulder Y N Y	1 Bonner X N Y	RHODE ISLAND	8 Byrnes Y N N
4 Randall Y N Y	4 Cooley Y N Y	2 Fogarty Y N Y	7 Laird N Y N
3 Sullivan Y N Y	2 Fountain Y N Y	1 St. Germain Y N Y	10 O'Konski Y N Y
2 Curtis N Y N	3 Henderson N Y Y	SOUTH CAROLINA	1 Schadeberg N Y N
7 Hall N Y Y	8 Kitchin N Y N	4 Ashmore N Y N	3 Thomson Y N Y
MONTANA	6 Kornegay Y N Y	3 Dorn N Y N	6 Van Pelt N Y N
1 Olsen Y N Y	7 Lemon N N Y	5 Hemphill Y N N	WYOMING
2 Battin N Y N			AL Harrison Y Y Y

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics



Minimum Wage Congress gave President Kennedy a major victory this week when it cleared the minimum-wage bill. The final version was basically what the President had requested, and it owed its passage in the House to Administration concessions on new coverage and to vote switches by nearly a score of Southern Democrats and six Republicans. Despite the concessions, the bill broadened minimum-wage coverage substantially for the first time since 1938. Also passed this week was another major item in Mr. Kennedy's 16-point priority program: the federal judgeships bill. (Page 751, 756)

Other Actions

The House May 3 lent its support to a segment of President Kennedy's natural resources proposals by voting increased grants to states to combat water pollution.... On May 4 it passed a bill injecting additional money into the multi-billion-dollar federal-aid highway program.... The House also passed a measure designed to clarify the definition of those who must register under the 1938 Foreign Agents Registration Act.... The Senate approved a bill to permit U.S. passenger ships to receive subsidies for cruises during the slack season. (Page 755-57)

Around the Capitol

President Kennedy established a new Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board and asked newspaper editors to voluntarily curb "cold war" news.... Congress held hearings on the Cuban disaster, and referred to committee a resolution restating its opposition to seating Communist China in the UN.... The Justice Department moved into a Virginia school segregation dispute. (Page 765)

Religious Conflicts

How far should the government go to aid religion? This question is producing bitter conflicts not only in discussion of the federal aid-to-education bill, but also in controversies involving state and local law. Five sets of cases involving religion have recently been sent to the Supreme Court. Involved are Sunday Blue laws, state tuition payments to parochial schools, the Connecticut anti-contraception law, Bible reading in public schools and a religious oath of office. (Page 767)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Minimum wage, German agreement, p. 785.

HOUSE: Minimum wage, anti-pollution grants, p. 786.

Lobby Spending

CQ's annual lobby spending roundup turned up a surprising top spender. An organization known as the Veterans of World War I reportedly spent more money trying to influence Congress in 1960 than any of the 283 other groups filing spending reports. Its single legislative goal: a bill setting up a separate pension system for veterans of the First World War. Other top spenders were the AFL-CIO, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Legion, National Education Assn. (Page 771)

In the Committees

The Joint Economic Committee filed its report on the President's Economic Report.... Reports were filed on bills to amend the Battle Act, extend safety regulations to coal mines employing less than 15 mines, and establish a Travel Office in the Commerce Department.... Hearings were held on labor disputes at missile sites and alleged price fixing in electrical companies, the Administration's housing and farm programs and its bill raising postal rates, and a bill to require prior notice of planned corporation mergers.... The Administration's education bill was approved by a Senate Subcommittee. (Page 758-63)

Political Notes

Former President Eisenhower held his first press conference since leaving the White House and House Republicans criticized the first 100 days of the Kennedy Administration.... Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall denied that he had requested the solicitation of petroleum industry representatives to purchase \$100 tickets to a Democratic dinner.... Morris K. Udall narrowly won his brother's former House seat in Arizona's 2nd District. (Page 769)

